HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 9— BOMBAY TUESDAY JANUARY 11 1927

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
15 Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		15,588
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
18th Jan.	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
30th Jan.	SHANGHAI MARU	To Japan
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
SADO MARU	5898	30 Dec.	12 Jan.
CHOFUKU M.	..	0 Jan.	18 Jan.
YAMAGATA M.	3807	9 Jan.	19 Jan.
GENOA MARU	6785	13 Jan.	30 Jan.
BIYO MARU	5460	19 Jan.	2 Feb.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Jan.	12 Feb.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Uga Maru ..	9th Jan.	21st Jan.
Sumatra Maru ..	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	14th ,,	17th ,,
Ishikari Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Indus Maru ..	25th ,,	7th Feb.
Sydney Maru ..	28th ,,	5th ,,
Shingo Maru ..	29th ,,	10th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	3rd Feb.	15th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN,"

P. O. Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Jan.	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ,,	CHAELA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
17th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
19th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi an only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Columb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year ..	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months ..	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month ..	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland),
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,341
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Agent.

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager

Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1¼ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—a FIRST CLASS LICENCE HOLDER from Electrical Engineer to look after Electrical Contracts up-country. Apply stating nationality, Age, previous experience and salary required, to P. O. Box No. 459, Bombay.
A 27957

SALARY Rs. 75-250 p.m. in 20 days.—We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn BY POST an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Ask for prospectus. HAWAID COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
A 27405

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—1st and 2nd floors with electric fittings opposite Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co., Machinery Mart, Forbes Street, Fort, Apply Messrs. SOONDERCO. Solicitors, 41, Hamam Street, Bombay.
27942

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PURE and FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, white and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-6. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5 lb. in baskets at Rs. 4 and 2-4. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba via Dalhousie, Punjab.
T R1363

TYPEWRITERS' SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 F'scap Fine	95
Remington No. 11 Brief Good	110
Very slightly used Remington No. 10	150
Corona 3 Rs. 70-80	90
Underwood Portable	95
Oliver No. 3 Rs. 60-65	75
Gujarati Remington No. 9	125

Rebuilt Remintonns Nos. 10 and 11 Oliver No. 9 at rockbottom prices.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY.
321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

SEND your time and date of birth, or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1, Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. R1270

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCA UTTHOTELLD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 1, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-°-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY OR SHALL CONCERN, I notify that I have cancelled the Power of Attorney given to me by Messrs. Irigoin and Crotier as I do not represent them any longer.

JAYWANT VITHALRAO VARDE.
27959

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE that Mr. AMRITLAL DULLABHRAM VAKIL (alias NANUBHAI) has been DISMISSED from our service. No one should have any dealings with him for or on our behalf.

I. G. GAJJAR & CO.
Princess street.
Bombay No. 2.
27956

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "YAMAGATA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamers's arrival on the 9th January, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company' Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held at the Registered Office Hongkong House, Calcutta, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th day of January, 1927.

PRESENT.

Mr. T. M. Shewell, Chairman.
Mr. G. L. Scott.
Mr. C. A. Jones.
Mr. B. C. Studd.
Mr. T. B. Timperley.
Mr. W. M. Glover.

The Notice calling the Meeting having been read, it was:—

Proposed by Mr. B. C. Studd.
Seconded by Mr. T. B. Timperley.

That the subjoined Resolutions which were duly passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of December, 1926, be and the same are hereby confirmed as Special Resolutions.

The Resolutions above referred to:—

1. (a) "That the following Article be inserted after Article 60:—

60A. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no increase of the Company's share capital shall be effected without the consent of the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., while the Participating Debenture for Rs. 75,000 issued by the Company to the Bengal Iron Company, Ltd., remains outstanding.

(b) "That the following Article be inserted after Article 75:—

75A. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no new Debentures or Debenture Stock of the Company shall be created without the consent of the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., while the Participating Debenture for Rs. 75,000 issued by the company to the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., remains outstanding, and while the said Debenture remains outstanding no money shall be raised or borrowed on behalf of the Company without the consent of the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., except by way of temporary loan upon the collateral security of any Debentures of the Company authorised but not issued or agreed to be issued before the date of the said Participating Debenture. But this Article shall not debar the Company from renewing or re-issuing without such consent any Debentures created or authorised before the date of the said Participating Debenture.

(c) "That the following Article be inserted after Article 107:—

107A. While the Participating Debenture for Rs. 75,000 issued by the Company to the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., remains outstanding, the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., shall be at liberty to appoint two Directors and to remove from office any person so appointed, and whenever any person so appointed shall cease to be Director to appoint another Director in his place, but so that no appointment shall have effect unless and until the appointee shall be approved of by a Resolution of the Directors of the Company. The appointment shall have effect notwithstanding that it shall raise the number of Directors beyond the maximum fixed by Article 106. Every such appointment and removal shall be effected by a Resolution of the Directors of the Bengal Iron Co., Ltd., of which notice in writing shall be given to the Company. The Directors so appointed shall not, while the said Debenture remains outstanding, be subject to retirement by rotation under Article 116. Subject as in this Article provided all the provisions of these Articles relating to Directors shall apply to every Director appointed under this Article.

(d) "That the following words be inserted after the word 'Debentures' appearing in the last line of Article 127 ('other than the debenture issued to the Bengal Iron Company, Limited')"

2. That the figures "10" appearing in line 7 of Article 126 be deleted and the figures "20" be substituted in lieu thereof.

Carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

T. M. SHEWELL.
Chairman.
27952

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are offering for sale a decent BUNGALOW, Municipal No. 173, situated on the Naka of Sunday Market, measuring 8,000 square feet with stone walls and every sort of equipment. Those who wish to purchase may personally communicate with the undersigned.

HANUMANT ANANT SHETTY.
Grass Merchant, Karwar.
27318

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for construction of a building at Ardeshir Dadi Street, estimated to cost about Rs. 68,000.
Forms of Tender, Specifications and copies of Plans can be had from the Office of the undersigned during office hours.
The Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, the 20th instant.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

KORA & BHATT.
Architects, etc.
22, Apollo Street, Fort. R1394

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 21st January, 1927, for the supply of stationery and Drawing and surveying materials during the year 1927-28.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
Bombay, 7th January, 1927.
27953

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr VENKATESH SHRIPATRAO MASTAKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is however hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at Dawood Nousey Building, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 159/162, Collector's New Nos. 11804, Old No. 2/714/715, New Survey No. 3414 and Cadastral Survey No. 161 Division Mazagaon and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Nanabhai Laxman on the South by the Nabob's Wadi Tank Road on the East by the property of Nanalal Laxman, on the West by the property of Davubai, wife of Shivram D. and J. G. and formerly belonging under a Sanad dated 21st January, 1883.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at the 2nd Carpenter Street, Mazagaon (Nabobwadi) without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 159/162 and Collector's New Nos. 11804, Old Survey Nos. 2/714/715 and New Survey No. 3413 and Cadastral Survey No. 161, Division Mazagaon and bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Nana Laxman, on the South by the property of Nabob on the West by the property of Nana Laxman formerly held by him under a Sanad dated 25th day of April 1813.

Both these properties bear together Ward Nos. 6883-84 Street Nos. 3, 5 and 7 and 2nd Carpenter Street.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1927.

RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK.
Purchaser's Attorney.
27958

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 23409.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of immovable properties situate at Sutar Chawl and at the Junction of Sussex and Connaught Road, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 12th and Thursday, the 13th January, 1927, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdulhoosein Mahomedally and others is POSTPONED until further notice.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI TAR MAHOMED HAJI BEGMAHOMED PORBUNDERWALLA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien or otherwise however are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Free-hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dadar, outside the Fort, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1120 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 1A/11870 and New Survey No. A/1884 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1399, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3255 (2) and 3255 (3), Street Nos. 719 A, 719 B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land of Haji Vally Karim, on or towards the South by passage leading to Dadar Kumbharwada, on or towards the West by Cart of Rustomji Dhunjibhai and on or towards the East by public passage.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1927.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

THE VICTIM OF THE SOCIETY

EXCELSIOR FILM'S JEWEL

DAILY at 5—7—9—11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
SEENA OWEN
IN
"BACK PAY"
A Paramount Picture

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
THE EASTERN AMUSEMENTS LTD. PRESENTS:
REGINALD SELLECK'S
"THE PEEP-SHOW"
Booking at Rose & Co., upto 5 p.m. After 7-30 at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE MOST EMOTIONAL AND TALENTED ACTRESS
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SONG OF LOVE"
A First National Attraction.
A Romance of dreamy Araby.

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE ELEVENTH HOUR
featuring
CHARLES JONES AND SHIRLEY MASON
A picture full of Thrills-Dare-Devil Stunts, Adventures, Romance and Action!

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A "CONNECTICUT YANKEE IN KING ARTHUR'S COURT"
William Fox Production of Mark Twain's Greatest Comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
SYD CHAPLIN
in First National Production of never-ending Mirth:—
HER TEMPORARY HUSBAND
The Biggest Comedy Hit of the Year.

Prof. K. AMRAK

(from London.)
SHORT SEASON IN BOMBAY
Previous to leaving for Europe.

Prof. K. AMRAK returns for short season after successful tour in India, Ceylon, Burma and F. M. S.

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Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
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Enclose Stamp for reply.
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CRYSTALS FOR SALE
to develop Clairvoyance Power

TO-NIGHT 9-30. TO-NIGHT 9-0.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION direct from Keith Theatre, New York, AMERICA. From Sat. the 8th Jan. 1927.

KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' KARLEKAR' GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Location:—Nana's Chowk (opp: Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade)
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA
OF
HOMAZ DUO
AMERICA'S MOST VAUDEVILLE ARTISTS
IN THEIR
MID AIR GYROSCOPIC ACT.
Visit the Supreme show and get the greatest return of your money.
SPECIAL MATINEES from THURSDAY 13th January, 1927.

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AMUSEMENTS

GIGANTIC!

RICHARD A. ROWLAND

Presents

10 REELS

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Only Two Performances Daily

TIME: 6-15 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

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THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers.. Price annas Fourteen.

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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

The weather has ben dry except for local rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and South Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Barisal, Jessore and Burdwan, half inch.

The temperature remains low in North-West India nd high from Hyderabad to South Bengal.

Forecast:—Extension into Assam.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10th January (1927.)

Barometer (corrected to 32. F) at 8 a.m.	29.922 inches
(.076 below normal).	
,, at 4 p.m. (previous day)	.829 ,,
(.071 below normal).	
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.	—.037
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.	68.3 degrees
,, (wet bulb) ..	64.6 ,,
Maximum temperature during 24 hours	79.3 ,,
(4.1 below normal).	
Minimum ,, ,, ...	65.3 ,,
(3.4 below normal).	
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.	81 %
,, ,, at 4 p.m. (previous day)	56 %
Direction of wind at 8 a.m.	N E
Velocity ,, ,,	7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours	186 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours	22 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10)	0

RUBBER MARKET.

(MESSRS. SYMINGTON & SINCLAIR.)

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Since our last Report the Rubber Market has been fully steady with a slightly advancing tendency. Fluctuations have been narrow. On the week prices show an advance of 3/8d. per lb. for Spot January and January/March delivery, and 1/2d. per lb. for April/June delivery.

There has been very little actual trade demand but a small business has been put through on c.i.f. terms for American while a little Home Trade an Continental buying is also reported.

London Stock again showed an increase this week but deliveries were rather better than had been expected and the increase only amounted to 975 tons.

The American Tyre figures to end October are to hand by cable and read as follows—(Estimated 75 per cent complete):—

	Production.	Deliveries.	Stock.
Tyres	3,827,467	3,403,118	7,437,559
Tubes	4,655,969	4,105,897	11,947,007

The total Deliveries (sales) of Tyres and Tubes for the first ten months of this and last year (75 per cent complete) have been as follows:—

	Tyre Sales	Tubes Sales
1925	39,071,786	52,946,009
1926	37,914,318	46,562,548

At 9 lbs. of Rubber per Tyre and 2 lbs. Tube, this drop in Tyre sales (raised to 100 per cent.) would represent a decline of about 14,000 tons in the quantity of Rubber sold to the final consumer. The actual decrease in the consumption of raw Rubber in the U. S. A. to end October compared with 1925 amounts to just over 80,000 tons, against which the increase in the consumption of Reclaimed amounts to 24,500 tons.

A statement by the Minister of Transport was published the press yesterday, giving the total number of motor vehicles in respect of which licences were current on November 30th as 1,519,000. This figure includes various vehicles exempt from taxation, such as fire engines, etc., and also motor ploughs and tractors (not rubber tyred). Leaving these vehicles out the total comes to 1,481,000 and the comparison with previous years is as follows:

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Passenger Cars (including Hackney Carriages	460,896	557,788	650,181	726,000
Commercial Vehicles	181,235	209,763	231,957	257,000
Motor Cycles	397,087	440,770	491,438	498,000
Total	1,073,218	1,208,321	1,373,576	1,481,000

The increase in cars and commercial vehicles this year over last is in both instances about 10 per cent. The increase in motor cycles is less than 2 per cent. The increase on the total is about 8 per cent. One may fairly assume on these figures that the light car with its additional comfort is owing to reductions in price, beginning to replace the motor cycle. This may, in time be quite an important factor from the Rubber consumption point of view.

New York quotes 38 1/4 cents buyers for Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot (flat parity 1/7) a rise of 1 cent on the week. The Rubber Exchange of New York closing prices yesterday were—December 39.50, (last week 37.20), March 38.80 (38.10), May 39.30 (38.70), July 39.80 (39.20), and September 40.60 (40.00).

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the Port of London for last week and for the corresponding weeks six and twelve months ago:—

Week ended 18th Dec 1926. Landed 2,750 tons. Delivered 1,774 tons. Stock 47,224 tons.

Week ended 19th June 1926. Landed 1,891 tons. Delivered 1,418 tons. Stock 22,664 tons.

Week ended 19th Dec. 1926. Landed 2,220 tons. Delivered 1,372 tons. Stock 5,402 tons.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 10.

S S Bandr, Hemmings, Busreh.
S S Reichenfels, Gorden, Hamburg.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bangkok.
S S Steel Mariner, Dogle, New York.
S S Hathkhola, Beunchr, Karachi.
S S Nelbre, Higinto, Shanghai.
S S Yamagata Maru, Motsuro, Kobe.
S S Uga Maru, Homada, Kobe.
S S Jalarashmi, Pritchet, Rangoon.
S S Gandara, Longland, Rangoon.
S S Empress of Scotland, Lathn, Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

January 11.

S S Egremont, Holtn, Calcutta.

LOADING.

January 10.

Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Nile for New York.
Steamer Risaldar for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalarashmi for Rangoon.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Reichenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Reichenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Steel Mariner:—The M M Co.'s steamer Steel Mariner, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hathkhola:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Hathkhola, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Nellore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Nellore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Yamagata Maru:—N Y K steamer Yamagata Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Uga Maru:—The O S K steamer Uga Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co.'s steamer Jalarashmi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Gandara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Egremont:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Egremont, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN TOURIST

The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Empress of Scotland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with the 412 American Tourists.

EXPORTS.

January 10.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—11 bales cotton and woollen carpets R Menerally, 24 bdles cotton and woollen carpets, 2 bdles lamb skins, and 4 bdles jackal skins R Aminoff, 4 cases woollen numdhas M M and Co., 5 bdles fox ckins, 15 bdles broad tail skins and 49 bdles lamb skins Allen Bros and Co Ltd., 22 bales goat and sheep skins H R Rehmanbhai and Co., 4 bales goat skins H B Ramji and Co., 29 bales cow hides and 2 cases lizard skins A H L Tharia, 19 bales goat and sheep skins and 10 bales cow hides A Abdulla and Co., 2760 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 36 cwt walnuts kernals and 20 bags henna leaves M M and Co., 6 bdles lamb skins and 2 bdles woollen carpets H A M Sawal, 15 cwt cattle bones A H M S Aweze, 210 cwt chutney and 140 cwt condiments F Nowrji, 68 cwt raisins G Suchedina and Co., 100 cases sandal wood oil Thos Cook and Sons Ltd., 44 cks. goat skins Nizamuddin and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—20 bales goat skins Companie Ranaise Export and Import. 40 bales goat hair A Shushtray, 86 bales raw cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.,

For Liverpool:—61 bales wool raw The Bombay Co Ltd., 16 bales wool raw S Kesrimal, 6 bales wool raw R Soni, 125 bales wool raw A Salmahomed and Co., 494 cwt dili seed Pohoomal Bros., 73 cwt condiments and 20 cwt curry powder M Foonjiaji and Sons, 1000 cwt myrabollams M Ghazanfer and Co., 11 bales raw wool The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd., 18 bales raw wool W Latham and Co. Ltd., 1001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 103 cwt dill seed and 201 cwt niger J Dayal, 22 bales raw wool C Ramswaroop.

For Glasgow:—1000 cwt linseed oil cake Moosabhoy and Co.

S S Hathkhola for Hamburg:—100 cwt kang seed and 200 cwt poppy seed Volkart Bros., 35 bales raw cotton J Finlay and Co Ltd., 91 bales raw cotton N M K Kaisha, 3000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros., 600 cwt linseed J Permanand and Co., 111 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd., 8000 cwt groundnuts L Dreyfus and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—110 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Capodimonte for Genoa:—100 cwt groundnuts Italinda Cotton Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—50 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Nile for New York:—17000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros., 8 bales woollen carpets and 7 bales woollen numdhas M M and Co., 87 cases sheep guts M M and Co., 3 bales woollen rugs and 65 bales woolen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 4000 cwt castor seed Ralli Bros., 11001 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd., 200 cwt gum shiraz E Virji and Co.

For Philadelphia:—5 bales woollen carpets M M and Co., 551 cks. goat skins Briskey Co., 47 cks. goat skins D Abraham and Sons.

S S Skuld for Melborne:—599 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tacoma Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Yamagata Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

Osaka:—900 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 10.

S S Nippon from Gothenburg. Agents:—L Edwards Ltd.

From Gothenburg:—417 bales, 1141 reels and 10 cases paper, 264 bales printing paper, 67 bales kraft paper, 268 rolls wrapping paper, 4237 bdles ceiling boards, 55 cases envelopes and labels, 100 cases matches in zinc, 61 cases steel hinges, 20 cases amorphous phosphorous, 10 cases phosphorous besquisulphide, 25 cases cherry brandy, dem (janus formaldehyde, 70 barrels turpentine, 154 cases and 22 pakages mincers choppers stoves, spare parts, blow, lamps etc., 137 bdles and pieces iron, 22 bdles steel, 50 barrels umbra, 429 kegs, 102 cases and 40 pakages nails, 10 bags manganese oxide.

From Oslo:—2114 kegs nails, 357 bales paper, 10 bales boards, 5 bales drawing cartridge, 240 cases sterilized milk, 20 cases canned goods, 30 bags emery, 293 bales and 154 reels printing paper.

From Antwerp:—619 pieces steel plates, 55 pieces steel channels, 3558 bdles and pieces steel bars, 2154 bdles and pieces steel sheets, 1520 bdls steel hoops, 634 pieces steel tees, 20 cases steel, 279 cts. wall tiles, 201 cts. earthenware tiles, 30 cases black ware, 53 cts. roofing slates, 20 cases coloured paper, 55 cases tissues, 13 cases marble tiles, 32 cases boiled sweets, 10 cases wire nails, 12 cases polished glass, 1283 cases window glass, 158 bales paper, 10 bales silk yarn, 50 demijohns acetic acid, 500 bags sugar, 888 pieces dogspikes, 14 cases cotton goods, 10 cases colour, 65 cases washing blue 38 cks. glue, 180 D/bags iron washers, 100 bags rivets 280 bags and 50 cases bolts and nuts, 7 cases scrap glass.

S S Delta from Kobe. Agents:—M M and Co.

From Kobe:—50 cases glass bangles, 10 cases cotton sheeting, 5 cases bamboo ware.

From Yokohama:—2 cases electric ware.

From Shanghai:—30 cnests, 355 bales, 329 H/chests, 522 bdles and 408 cases tea, 137 ponjee and silk piece goods, 8 cases silk yarn, 105 bales raw silk, 506 bags peas, 200 bags beans, 6 cases candles.

From Hankow/Shanghai:—100 cases antimony regulus.

From Hongkong:—10 cases red dates, 200 cases fire crackers, 31 cases silk piecegoods, 105 cases preserves, 30 cases canned vegetables, 86 cases canned fruits, 90 cases canned salmon, 109 cases cotton socks, 24 cases chow-chow, 142 cases ginger, 1000 bags sugar.

From Canton/Hongkong:—172 rolls matting, 14 cases spelter, 20 bdles umbrella silk, 1 case umbrella and 1 case parasol and 1 bale parasol silk.

From Singapore:—700 rolls asphalt roofing, 100 drums asphalt, 15 bdles gum benjamin, 12 bags nutmegs, 20 bags tapioca flour, 1069 bags soga flour, 35 bags damer batu, 720 bags betal nuts, 56 bags coffee, 5 bags pepper, 8 cases mace,

From Penang:—51 slabs tin, 82 bdles rattans, 81 bdles pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—220 bags flour, 50 bags tea, 5 pakages motor car tyres and tubes, 56 cks and 11 pipes tallow, 90 cases dripping 30 cases mutter, 900 cases preserved meats.

From Adelaide/Colombo:—159 pipes tallow.

From Melbourne/Colombo:—12 pipes tallow, 412 cases jams, 18 cases desert fruits, 10 cases sauce, 10 cases lemos, 99 bales greasy wool.

From Sydney/Colombo—49 cks. and 178 pipes tallow. 36 bales wool.

From Freemantle/Colombo:—200 bags reconditioning compund.

S S Zavani from Busrah. Agents:—H S Shustray and Co.

From Busrah:—156 bags dry dates, 1567 baskets wet dates.

From Mohamerah—13 bdles skins, 9 bags boiled dates, 9 bags mahlab, 24 bags zeera, 95 bags gum, 12 bags gum, 5 bdles atari, 24 bdles wool.

From Bushire:—1804 bdles and 9 jottas skins, 94 bags A. kernals 361 bags gum, 7 bgs C seeds, 139 bags and 15 jottas almonds, 10 jottas and 78 cases ghee, 6 cases and 6 bags attari, 58 cases and 36 bdles specie, 4 tins gold coins, 2 tins pearls, 30 cases assafatida.

From Bahrein:—5 cases ghee.

From Bunder Abbas:—19 bdles wool, 666 bags raisins, 17 bdles dry fish, 115 bdles and 22 jottas rose buds, 88 bags pistanches, 80 bags almonds, 60 bags figs, 203 bags dry dates, 78 bdles and 56 jottas assafatida.

From Karachi:—2032 bags wheat, 1097 bags potatoes, 100 sks. old empty casks.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The attention of the Congress Members is drawn to the following Sub-Committees that are to be appointed for the ensuing year to carry on active Congress work in all its branches.

(1) Depressed Classes Sub-Committee, (2) Estate Committee, (3) Cymmasium Sub-Committee, (4) Khadi and Swadeshi Propaganda (Arts and Crafts), (5) Labour Sub-Committee, (6) Library and Academic Study Sub-Committee, (7) Over-Seas Sub-Committee, (8) Propaganda Sub-Committee (9) Volunteer Board (Hindustani Seva Dal).

Candidates should send in writing stating on what one or two Sub-Committees they would like to serve, if elected. The Committee will finally elect the members out of the various names received. They must also state the name of the District Congress Committee in which they have enrolled as Congress Member. Definite reply should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4, on or before Saturday (the 15th inst.)

GREATNESS OF BACON

LORD BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

Lord Balfour, the President of the British Academy, was in the chair, at the Rooms of the Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, at the annual lecture on "A Master Mind".

Professor A. E. Taylor, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and a Fellow of the Academy, delivered the address, the subject of which was "Francis Bacon". He said that in the past the position of Bacon as a natural philosopher had been obscured both by unwise faudation and by undue depreciation. Bacon belonged, as a thinker, not to the Renaissance, but to the beginnings of modern science. His conception of the problem of science as the discovery of the "forms" of simple Nature carried with it the leading ideas of the mechanical or kinematical interpretation of Nature which was common ground to Galileo, Descartes and Newton, and seemed to have been established as the one and only true interpretation of the work of Lagrange and Laplace in the 18th century. At the present moment philosophical men of science like Dr. Whitehead were beginning to make it clear that a purely mechanical conception of Nature had one grave defect—it was completely incredible. The immediate problem for the philosophy of natural science was to revise and restate the fundamental conception of physics in a way which would make it possible to bring the facts of organic life under them. This involved introducing the concept of "organism" into physics. Bacon's way of conceiving inorganic Nature, unlike Newton's, permitted of this reconstruction in virtue of the doctrine that all bodies had perception, though not all had sense. Bacon's "forms" answered closely to Whitehead's organic patterns in Nature, and it was in his "doctrine of them that he was most suggestive for our own thought.

Lord Balfour said that the variety of views expressed about Bacon alone showed his greatness. Bacon did much excellent work in many directions. His legal and political activities would alone have made him an important figure, but in addition he was a great historian and a great stylist. He had claims as a thinker, but he (Lord Balfour) considered that a great injustice had been done to Bacon by men of science and philosophers, both of whom, for different reasons, had looked down upon him. He was not a mathematician, and had not the capacity to see all that was involved in Galileo's work. Bacon, who lived before science, was ever applied to the benefit of mankind, could see, however, what it was to be the great instrument by which material progress was to be obtained. It had not become commonplace. Every one now talked of the necessity for research. He (Lord Balfour) was himself perhaps one of the worst in that respect. Apart from the admirable work Bacon did, his prophetic vision foresaw all that science could do for the advancement of the people. We were only beginning to see how that prophecy was being accomplished.—*Times*

DRUDGERY AT SCHOOL.

TOO MANY HOURS OF WORK.

Education that goes to waste. Yes, that is a good phrase, but what of the children who are still at school? Do the teachers who brought up this question at a recent conference realise the sort of existence they condemn their pupils to live? How they must envy the grocer's message-boy, says the "Daily Express."

Something is seriously wrong with an educational system which condemns a girl or boy of fourteen or fifteen to sit and study night after night till 11 o'clock or later. I ought to apologise for using the word "study." My own boy has been practically weaned from study by modern educational methods.

He used to have a special interest in several subjects, and he spent all his spare money on books and all his spare time in reading. Now he doesn't study—he "learns his lessons," which is quite a different thing. What can lessons learnt in this bustling, scurrying way do? What is learnt to-day is, in most cases, forgotten to-marrow. *Education that goes to waste!*

HOURS OF DRUDGERY.

Is this the reason why so many of our brightest children get the name of being dull and lazy at school? The bright, lively children will not submit to hours of drudgery after school, when they ought to be taking an interst in things in general. I have always been proud of my boy's conscientiousness. But I am beginning to look on it as rather a harmful possession. It keeps him up night after night attempting to do the work his teachers set him.

* * *

The average child of fourteen is working anything from twelve to fourteen hours a day. No wonder we are a C3 nation. Where are the geniuses of the future to come from? Where for instance, are our musicians to come from? *They must come from the pupils who neglect their home lessons.* No child who does the homework the teachers expect has any time for the study of music.

This is nothing less than a tragedy. Did Beethoven, Wagner, and Mozart have to do five or six hours "lessons" after their school was done? Will there be any musical geniuses in the future? We must pin our faith to the so-called 'dunces, and look to them to save the situation.

THE LIBRARIAN.

CAREER FOR THE WOMAN BOOK-LOVER.

The woman who is fond of books may be attracted by the career of librarianship.

If she is a real lover of reading and hopes to find congenial opportunities in her work she should give careful consideration to the type of library in which she proposes to work, because some posts, although technically classified as librarianship, really involve very little in the way of literary work.

At its widest, librarianship can be very interesting. In favourable circumstances, it demands a comprehensive knowledge of the literature of all subjects. This embraces books written in every tongue, so that such a librarian can find a useful outlet for a knowledge of languages.

Before a library can be made readily accessible to its readers, it is necessary to divide the books up and arrange them according to some system of classification, so as to bring together all the books on one subject and separate those which are different. Most modern libraries are arranged so that the precedence of subjects follows a natural evolution, graduating from general to specific topics; for this reason, a highly qualified librarian needs to have a philosophical understanding of the interrelationship of subjects.

MODERN CATALOGUE.

Cataloguing is one of the most skilful departments of librarianship. The modern catalogue is not a mere list of book-titles or authors' names; it is an analytical guide to the library. Many books cover several subjects, or contain important references to subjects which are subsidiary to their main theme. Without a catalogue, this "hidden" information would be lost to the reader.

The care of books is yet another branch of the librarian's work, especially as to preservation and re-binding.

Generally speaking, university, private, and club libraries offer most scope for bibliographical work. In public libraries the great necessity always is to cope with circulation: as many as 2,000 books a day may be issued, and a similar number returned.

Wages for library work have risen somewhat within recent years, but it remains among the less remunerative professions. Recent advertisements prove that current salaries for women senior assistants range round the £4-a-week level. Still, occasionally, there are openings which lead much higher in the pay scale; and although the tendency of the past has been to exclude women from competition for the better paid posts, this prejudice will pass.

London University has a two years' course in librarianship, and awards a diploma, and the Library Association (the older certifying body) holds open examinations which cover the field of study in six subjects.

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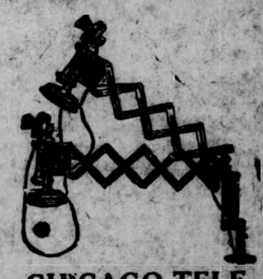

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LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool: January 8 (Saturday)

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Coton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending 8-1-27	
Total in Sight	13,219,000	Bales
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	521,000	,,
East Indian Cotton	69,000	,,
American Cotton	7,253,000	,,
Other Cotton,	407,000	,,
Total Sales	41,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Sales	100	,,
Total Speculation		
Total Exported		
East Indian Cotton Exported		
East Indian Cotton Stock	4,000	Bales
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	700	,,
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	100	,,
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Speculation		
American Cotton Afloat	242,000	,,
East Indian Cotton Afloat	3,000	,,
Total Afloat	301,000	,,
Takings of the World's Spinners American Cotton	349,000	,,

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Jan. 10

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per Y.	
Textile	,,	0 10 6
Century	,,	0 10 3
Jacob	,,	0 10 3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 10 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 0
Apollo	,,	0 10 0
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 31/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 13 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 14 0
Phoenix	,,	0 13 9
Pabaney (Phoohnala)	,,	0 13 6
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 13 9
Kalamardan	,,	0 13 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 12 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 14 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 14 0
David Mill	,,	0 14 3
Apollo	,,	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	0 13 6
Gold Mohor	,,	0 13 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 12 6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 12 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 12 9
Sakuntala	,,	0 12 9
Sundari Brand	,,	0 12 6
Globe	,,	0 12 3
Rachael	,,	0 12 6
Pelhi	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Maher	,,	0 13 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 14 6
Century	,,	0 14 0
Mun Mill	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	0 15 0
Century	,,	0 13 0
Jacob	,,	0 13 6
Mun Mill	,,	0 14 0
1336 Tata	,,	2 11 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 12 0
Century	,,	3 12 6
Pearl Pabarey	,,	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5806 Sholapur	,,	10 8 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 8 0
58000 Kurla	,,	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7 5 0
Hindustan	,,	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 0
Textile	,,	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 3 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 1 0
Apollo David	,,	2 1 0
DULDI Yards 12-13-14.—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 9
Great	,,	1 0 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 0
Kohinoor	,,	1 1 3
Tata	,,	1 1 0
CHADAR Kori Calander:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 0
Mahal		0 14 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling DD Frcs. 867.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 957.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 942.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 133 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274 1/2.
CROSS RATES.—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 122.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 110.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.37.
Tone of Exchange:— Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
1 month 4 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quieter.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The Gold market ruled more steady today on account of weakness in exchange quotations. The closing prices were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Bar Gold Spot	21	7	3
Posh Delivery	21	7	3
March Delivery	21	7	9
Double options premium.			
Posh Delivery	0	0	9
March Delivery	0	1	9
Sovereigns ready	13	7	9
Sovereign forward	13	7	9
National Bank Gold	21	10	6

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

To-day the Bombay Silver market opened firm on better reports from London as well as China. The volume of the business was narrow and scattered buying was responsible for steadiness in the prices. The closing prices remained as under:—

	R	as.	p.
Silver Bar Spot	57	4	0
Posh Delivery	57	2	0
Mah Delivery	57	1	0

London tone:—Quiet and steady. China bought, very little business doing.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak by evidencing a drop of about a Pence or two per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December sh. 20/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March sh. 20/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept sh. 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Nov.-Dec. sh. 18/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Jamnagar C.I.F. shipment December sh. 20/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
C.I.F. shipment January sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.B.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Ship November sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Ship. December sh. 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Ship. Jan-Feb-March. sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Belgain Beet Sugar:—
Ship. Nov.-Dec. sh. 19/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
German (crystal Sugar:—
Ship. Nov-Dec. sh. 19/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

OUR GROWTH.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA grows in years but it never grows old. The passing of time merely serves to enlarge its experience, increase its strength and to renew the progressive spirit of youth which it always maintains.

	JUNE 1916.	JUNE 1926.
CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000	Rs. 3,36,00,000
RESERVE	,, 1,60,000	,, 1,00,00,000
DEPOSITS	,, 85,00,000	,, 15,93,34,000

Its life and service are dedicated to these purposes:—

To safeguard your moneys.
To further your interest.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Confidence increasing. Less for sale.

LOCAL.—Early advanced, general buying, later weak. Liverpool-Japanese selling.

Private Cables and Reports.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable under date 8th inst.

New York.—May highest 13.14 at the opening lowest 13.08 (10.34 a.m.)

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s report:—

Whilst there is not much change in the American markets the steadiness continues, and although we do not look for any material improvement for the present we think it advisable to take advantage of any breaks and effect purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New Yorks friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Absence of pressure increasing, confidence. General feeling friendly."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

On Saturday the New York market opened about 5 points higher and declined points during the first half an hour on small hedge selling but prices hardened on fresh buying orders and closed at an advance of 2 to 5 points over previous close. The position of the spot cotton continues healthy and prices advanced 5 points at 13.15.

The New Orbans market was closed on Saturday being a local Holiday.

The Liverpool market opened 3 points higher on Saturday and ruled steady. The closing prices show a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton improved by 2 points and closed at an even figure of 7d per lb.

Recently the cotton market has maintained a very firm undertone, in spite of an overpowering volume of cotton yet to be marketed. It apparently appears that the question of the colossal supply, has ceased to have any effect on values. The collective buying by Mills, investors and operators has proved more than hedge selling, and to us, it appears, that this surplus buying is responsible for the firm undertone. The weather experienced in the last month was mostly unfavourable and this season being unusually late, much cotton was left in the fields to be picked, and the quality of this unpicked cotton, has suffered to some extent. The basis for grades is showing more strength. There is at times scarcity of contracts, and in the absence of hedge selling, it is probable that the price level may be raised in the near future. Shortly the consumption figures of American Mills, for the last month will be published and are expected to be bullish. The next ginning report is also expected to show a small figure in view of unfavourable weather. All these things, go to prove that there are chances for a rise in the prices of American Cotton in the near future and would recommend to buy in weak moments.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following better New York cables, our market to-day opened steady Broach A/M. being quoted at 255/. There was absence of sellers and on general buying prices gradually hardened and finally closed in Marwari Bazar as under:—

Broach A/M	255	256/8	255	256/4
Broach J/A	258/	261	259/8	261
Oomra D/J	246/8	248/8	246/8	248/8
Oomra May	244	244/8	244	244/8
OomraNa May	244	244/8	244	244/8
Bengal D/J	222	223	222	223
Bengal Mar	215	216	215	216

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 2 points better but later cables showed it easy at a decline of 2 points. This weakness was reflected here and our market for Broach A/M contracts opened easy at Rs. 255/8. Some Japanese firm was rather free seller but the offering were well absorbed. Finally the market closed as under:—

Broach A/M	255/8	255/8	255	255/4
Broach J/A	260	260	259/8	259/8
Oomra D/J	248	248	247	247/4
Oomra Mar	242/8	242/8	242/4	242/4
Oomra May	244/8	244/8	244/4	244/4
Bengal D/J	222/8	222/8	222	222
Bengal Mar	216	216	216	216

TENDERS.

	To-day.	Total
Bengal D/J	Nil.	400
Oomra D/J	5,600	29,200

The Bombay Cotton market will remain closed on Friday the 14th inst., being "Makar Sankranti" day.

The Bombay Cotton market is opened between 12 and 4 p.m. to-morrow the 11th inst. The Sewri market is closed for forward and ready cotton business.—

ROOM RATE.

Broach 256 A/M.
Broach 260 J/A
Oomra 248 D/J.
Oomra 242 March.
Oomra 244 May.
Bengal 223 D/J.
Bengal 217 March.

	Spot Rate.			
Bengal	242	235	225	220
S P	259	232	225	217
Rajputana	242	235	228	250
Oomra No. 3	253	248	248	
C P 1	268	263	256	
C P 2	261	256	251	
Khandesh	242	237	232	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

			Delivery Contracts Ready. Jan	Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.		
,,	Fine	,,	233/35	+9
,,	F.G.	,,	223/25	
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	231/33	
,,	F.G.	,,	221/23	
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	260/62	
Nagpur	,,	,,	260/62	+20
Yeotmal	,,	,,	245/47	
Arvi	,,	,,	255/58	
Amraoti	,,	,,	245/47	
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	242/45	+4
Mulkapur	,,	,,	235/37	
Khandesh	,,	,,	230/32	-8/9
Muthia	,,	,,	228/30	-13/4
,,	F.G.	,,	....	-17/9
			old. Feb.Mar.	
Broach	Fine	,,	240/42	+13+8
Coompta		M. G.	260/65	
Westerns	Good.	,,	215	
Cambodia	Fine	,,	270/80	
Kalagin	,,	,,	200	

READY COTTON SALES.

Jan 10.

200 Mithabhai Nathoo Khandesh 240/242
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Bengal 240
100 Virjee Ladha Khamgaon 255
200 Virjee Ladha Dhulia 238
100 Kohinoor Mill Mathia 237
200 H. Surajmal Khandesh 240
750 India Cotton & Co. Cambodia 295
200 N. Fatehalli Darwah 260/262
200 A. Damodar C P 1 266
100 Khimjee Vishram Kajgaon 238
200 Suzuki & Co. Khandwa 247
500 Toyomankwa Khandwa 246
200 Ramdas Dossa Khandwa 250
To-morrow ready market close owing to death of Bussan Company President.

COFFEE.

New York: January 8.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality Spot. 15-1-2

LONDON RUBBER.

London: January 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, Lb, Spot. .. 1-7-3-4 Buyers
,, ,, ,, 1-8 Sellers
Pale Crepe, ,, .. 1-7-5-8, Buyers
,, ,, ,, .. 1-7-7-8 Sellers

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

In full-pressed Bales. 8—7—27	This Year	Since 1st September Last Year
Khandesh	3,172	1,42,873 1,53,568
Central India	3 173	65,343 1,34,621
Barsi and Nagar	3,212	64,624 78,556
Hyderabad-Gaorani	683	18,584 25,743
Berar	3,669	1,70,216 1,65,164
Central Provinces	430	50,875 80,301
Total Oomras	16 339	5,12,515 6,37,953
Dhoera	1,742	16,388 81,022
N.W. Provinces	241	38,836 1,13 291
Rajputana ..	237	11,194 37,840
S ud-Punjab ..	398	36 180 88 481
Broach	..	134 484
Coompta & Dharwar	783	15,940 12,513
Westerns-Northerns		8,623 6 937
Cocoanada		395 1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,586 6,441
Persian		2,349 2 879
American		52,841 143
Egyptian and African		19,834 28,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		44 352
Total	19,740	7,20,359 10,17 263

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full pressed Bales. 8—1—27	This year	1st Sept. to 6th Jan. Last year
Europe	455	82,448 1 56 200
Japan & China ..	13 26	2,37,913 3,52,459
Coast Ports	4,702	8,666
Up-country by Rail. ..	38,678	4,136
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	31,514	66,496
Total ...	17,81	3,95,255 5 87.957

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Receipt of various produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,607
Linseed	955
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	26
Gingellyseeds	1,901
Poppyseed	64
Groundnuts	15,580
Castorseed	2,889
Rice	6,304
Myraboliams	3,207
Cottonseed	11,615
Mowraseed	50
Gram	1,234
Jowar	416
Bajree	1,094
Coal	1,993 tons.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet but steadied up on general buying. The volume of the business is reduced and the fluctuations in prices are small.

Bombay Dyeings opened to-day at 910 and after improving to 917/8 fluctuated within a small range and closed quiet but steady at 913/12. Central India shares fluctuated within a narrow range of five rupees and closed at 513/12. Fazal opened at 861/4 and improved to 866/4 but closed easy at 862/8. New Great and Pearls were steady at 207/8 and 493/12 respectively.

In the miscellaneous sections Bombay Tram shares declined three rupees after opening at 141/4. Hydros declined rupees 13 after opening on scattered selling to 1065. Tata Iron shares ruled easy ordinary closed at 66/4 while differeds dropped after touching highest 216/4 on general selling and closed at 207/8.

The following are to-day's closing prices: closed on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant for clearing purposes.

The following are to-day's closing pirces:

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Divid.	Last Rs.	Quotations a.
Bank of India ..	50	1-2	77	8
Baroda	50	4	87	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	67	XD
Central	25	1-4	31	8
Eastern	25	9 p.c.	84	
Imperial	500	40	1550	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	380	
Union	5	0 4 0	4	2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.				
Bundi	10	..	20	12
Central India Mining ..	10	1-Y	30	8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	136	4
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	132	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	360	
Punjab Cement O ..	10	..	7	
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	52	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	900	
Auritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	143	
Central Province ..	700	70 p.c.	110	XD
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	102	
Guzerat	100	5 pc.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	100	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	80	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	8
Pachora Jammai ..	100	5 p.c.	96	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	110	
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	150	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	700	
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O. ..	250	..	196	4
Bombay Steam Navication P. ..	350	..	245	
Scindia Steam ..	15—0—		14	7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	80	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	830	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	950	XD
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	4-8	139	6
Bombay Tramways P. ..	50	3-8	67	8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1067	8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P	1,000	7 p.c.	1000	XD
Tata power O. ..	1,000	..	622	8
Tata power P. ..	1,000	..	815	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Barsi Press			465	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1,000	
Indian Cotton ..	126	20	221	1-4
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	..	220	
New Berar	500	80	860	
New East India ..	1,000	..	950	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	540	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	660	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	40	510	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	256	4
Madras United ..	250	15	485	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	30	1850	
Mathradas	100	..	71	4
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	90	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2100	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay	100	10	130	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	307	8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	7	..	.60	
Pearl	250	12	496	4
Phoenix	100	10	397	8
Premier	100	..	13	12
Sasoon Cotton ..	100	..	17	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	8075	450	7900
Simplex	260	..	146	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	30	
Standard	500	40	1350	
Swadeshi	100	18	512	8
Swan	100	..	157	8
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121	4
Vishnu CottonO. ..	509	90	2450	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Belapur Co. Ltd ..	76	..	15	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd. ..	125	7-8	603	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New .	00	3	182	8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	2
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum ..	Sh.8	0-4-0	7	2
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	190	
Jost Engineering ..	100	10	125	
Mackenzie	100	30	370	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50	645	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	125	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	100	..	82	2
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	207	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	66	4
Thacker	50	..	105	
Telephone	50	nil	40	8
INSURANCE COMPANIES				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1 4 p.c.	4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-48 Rs. 95/3.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/13.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/11.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/10.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 114.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Steady. Forward rate for 3½ per cent Rs. 77/14; 1945/55 Rs. 107/14.

Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	22	12
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1125	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4	10
MILLS				0
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	402	8
Alliance	100	....	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee ..	6	..	2	8
Berar Manfg. ..	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.,	250	25	913	12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	260	
Bradbury P. ..	250	7 p.c.	172	8
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	20y	391	4
Central India O. ..	100	16	513	12
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	465	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba Land ..	100	..	142	8
Coorla	100	..	141	4
Crescent	100	4	171	4
Currimbhoy ..	250	..	250	
David	500	..	300	
Dawn	250	40	650	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	7/8	1	1	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	212	8
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	137	8
Elphinstons O. ..	100	..	29	
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	217	8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	862	8
Finlay	100	nil	130	
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	620	
Globe	100	..	45	
Gokak	100	5	117	8
Indoostan	1,000	125	1075	
Indian Blaching,	100	6	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1000	
Indore Malwa United	100	18-12	342	8
Jamsha O. ..	250	..	75	
Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil	..	97	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	14
Kohinoor	500	..	1050	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5900	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	133	12
SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS				
Ahmedabad	..	..	402	8
Bombay Cotton ..	..	..	305	
Bombay Dyeing ..	910	917 8	910	913 12
Century	..	..	391	4
Central India ..	513 12	515	512 8	513 12
Colaba Land	..	..	142	8
Crescent	..	..	171	4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	..	137	8
Fazulbhoy	861 4	866 4	862 8	862 8
Finlay	..	..	132	8
Globe	..	..	46	
Gokak	..	..	117	8
Indian Bleaching ..	..	..	165	
Indore Malwa ..	..	..	342	8
Kohinoor	..	..	1150	
Madhowjee	..	..	133	12
Mathuradas	..	..	71	8
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	..	90	
Mysore	..	..	115	
New Great	307 8	310	307 8	307 8
Pearl	493 12	496 4	493 12	493 12
Pabany	..	..	212	8
Phoenix	..	..	397	8
Simplex	..	..	146	
Swadeshi	511 4	513 12	510	513 12
Swan Mills	..	..	157	8
Tata Mills	..	..	121	4
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	255	
Bombay Steam ..	..	..	198	4
Bundi Cement ..	..	..	20	12
Central India Mining	..	..	20	8
Indian Cement ..	..	..	131	4
Katni Cement ord.	..	..	131	4
Shivarajpur ..	..	..	51	8
Tram Co. Lrd. ..	141 4	141 4	138 12	138 12
Tata Hydro	1078 12	1081 4	1062 8	1065
Tata Iron & Steel ord.	67 12	68 12	66 66	4
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	211 4	216 4	207 8	207 8
Govt. Paper 3/8 per cent	..	..	77	14 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.	..	..	107	13 0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The Produce market continues steady with a better enquiry for Linseed and Wheat. The sellers are cautious. The closing rates are as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed May	10	2	9
Wheat January	7	9.	9
Wheat May	7	6	9

Wheat white 70/30 Rs. 7/7/0
Wheat white Delhi Rs. 7/8/0
Linseed bold Brown Rs. 10/4/0.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore March/May Rs. 10/10/0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore March/May Rs 11/10/0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujrat March/May Rs. 11/10/0
Gingellyseed bold white January/February Rs. 15/8/0
Poppyseed white Rs. 16/10/0
Castorseed March/May Rs. 11/2/3
Cottonseed January/February Rs. 3/14/0
Groundnuts January/February Rs. 11/13/0
Mowraseed Rs. 7/3/0
Myraboiam Jubbulpore Rs. 22/8/0
Myraboiam Bhimdi Rs. 11/0/0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Return of the World Teacher" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Problem of Death" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

THURSDAY, Jan. 13.

General meeting of Journalists' Association of India at the Central Cooperative Institute, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, at 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

Public lecture by Rt. Rev. Bishop G. S. Arundale on "The Gospel of Light" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. S. Saklatwala, M. P., arrives by S. S. Razmak.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16.

South Indians in Bombay present welcome address to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Programme commences at 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. Orveito via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.

PRAVACHAN IN HINDI.

Shrijut Ganapati Aryopdeshak Vedic Anusandhan Karta of Delhi will deliver Pravachan in Hindi today (Tuesday), at 9 p.m., in Sheth Velji's Compound, near King's Circle, Matunga, (G.I.P. Ry.) on "Uplift of Humanity through the Vedas."

JOURNALISTS' ASSN. OF INDIA.

A general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India will be held at the office of the Central Cooperative Institute, Bake house Lane, Fort, on Thursday, (the 13th instant) at 6 p.m. Members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The ballot held on Monday the 10th January, 1927 for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Association for 1927 resulted in the election of Mr. F. Stones, O.B.E., representing the E.D. Sassoon groups of Mills.

ORDER OF STAR IN THE EAST.

A meeting of the Order of the Star in the East will be held today (Tuesday) at 8.15 a.m. (S.T.) on the grounds belonging to the Hon. Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji, the north west corner of the French Bridge, Chowpathy, when members of the Order will be admitted to the meeting on presenting their admission cards.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution of the Prabhu Semi nary took place on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in the hall of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's School. At the outset a variety of entertainments was provided. The President, eulogised the work of the Board of Management of the Seminary towards the uplifting of the younger generation in the domain of education. On the question of increased educational grants from the Municipal Schools' Committee, he extremely regretted that the funds of the Committee would not admit any addition to the present grant because of the retrenchment policy of the Government of Bombay

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RECEPTION TO MR. SAKLATWALA.

COMMITTEE FORMED.

At a meeting held on the 9th instant it was decided to give a suitable reception to Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who arrives in India by the next mail on the 14th. A committee consisting of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee, F. J Ginwala, N. H. Belgaumwala, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. M. Joshi, R. B. Lotwala, J. B. Patel, K. N. Jogleker and others with Messrs. B. F. Bharucha and K. N. Jogleker as Secretaries was appointed for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in the matter.

LABOUR RECEPTION TO MR. SAKLATWALA.

T. U. C. COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has decided to give a public reception to Mr. Shapurjee Saklatwala, M.P., on his arrival in Bombay on Friday, (the 14th instant) and has fixed the following programme for him:

ON FRIDAY.

Morning:—Reception at the Ballard Pier.

5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.:—Tea Party on behalf of the Committee in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

6-45 p.m.:—Labour meeting at Madanpura, Ghelabhai Street.

ON SATURDAY (15th inst.)

9 p.m.:—Labour meeting at Parel.

ON SUNDAY (16th inst.)

9 a.m.:—Informal discussion with the members of the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress.

4 p.m.:—Meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union, Carnac Bunder.

6 p.m.:—A general labour meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

ALL-INDIA COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

The Second Session of the All-India Communist Conference will be held at Lahore during the "Holi" festival from 17th to 20th, March next. A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Ram Chandra B. A. (National), the Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, as Chairman and Mr. Gopinath Singh, sub Editor of the "Nation" Lahore, as Secretary. Messrs. Abdul Majid, Gauhar Rahman and Sultan Mohammad, the three of the Victim of the Peshawar Communist Trial, 1923, Mr. M. A. Khan of the N. W. R. Union and Mr. Shamsuddin Hassan, Secretary of the Punjab Labour Board and many others have joined the Reception Committee.

Mr. Sapurji Saklatvala, the only Indian and Communist Member of the British Parliament has been requested to preside over the Conference. As he is already on his way to India, it is hoped that he will comply with the request.

All the communications are to be done with the Secretary of the Reception Committee, whose office has, for the present, been located at Krishana Gali Lahore. The Telegraphic address of the Committee is "Communist", Lahore.

FIRE BY ELECTRIC FRICTION.

FIRE ENGINES ON THE SCENE.

At about ten o'clock last night (Monday) the Meadows Street attracted a large number of people on the arrival of three fire engines in front of the Dawood Nansi Building. The engines were one of Messrs. Bhima and Co., and the others, No. 6 of Fort and No. 7 of Colaba, and evidently these fire-fighters had, perhaps, anticipated some hot work while hastening to the spot in response to the alarm call. To the relief of all, however, the incident was of no great consequence, as it was only the oozing out of electric fuse through worn out wire or meter, which was soon set right. No damage, except that of two electric lights, has been done.

MISS YASMIN SHUSTARY AT THE "EXCELSIOR.

There may be difference of opinion with regard to the ethics of dancing in case of adults. There could be only unanimity with regard to children, and especially, precocious children. The art has been recognised from remote antiquity. The Chinese, Egyptians, Babylonians, all had it, not to mention the latter Greeks and Romans who have been its devotees. The Hindus exalted it into a sacred service and dances are still dedicated to several deities. Moreover, there are those who have a gift of it. Those who were fortunate enough to witness the supreme dancing of the tiny Yasmin Shustary hardly eight, last week, at the Excelsior Theatre must have returned converts if they ever were puritanically hostile to the art. The child is endowed with uncommon talents. The doll dance which was performed to perfection drew natural and spontaneous applause. Indeed the majority of the amateurs in "Azizade" acquitted themselves with high credit and we note the success of the little piece on both the days with greater pleasure since the income from it went for a most laudable purpose, in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. It was noticeable that this charity performance which united artistic joy with philanthropy was participated largely if not almost exclusively by the Parsis.

SENSATIONAL BID FOR LIBERTY.

COUP BY UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

POLICE CONSTABLE HOODWINKED.

The Byculla Police station was the scene of a daring bid for liberty in the early hours of Monday morning by two under-trial prisoners which resulted in their escape. It will be recollected that for some time past tehe C. I. D. have been busy investigating the operations of a big and organised gang of burglars, receivers and disposers of stolen property. Property to the extent of half a lakh is alleged to have been stolen by the gang, which is 'bossed' by a Parsi and is cosmopolitan in its personnel, being composed of Parsees, Hindus, Mahomedans and Indian Christians. After a diligent inquiry, the whole gang with their alleged ring leader have been laid by the heels and are remanded into police custody for the recovery of the property. The alleged offenders are quartered in the cells of the Byculla Police station.

CONSTABLE HOODWINKED.

On Monday morning at about 4 a.m. one of the prisoners asked the constable on point duty to let him out to obey a call of nature. The door of the cell was opened and the prisoner led out when another prisoner desired to be led out for the same purpose. The constable, thrown of his guard, brought the second man out, when without a warning the two prisoners took out the hand kerchief that was bound round the sepoy's head and slipping it round his throat, knocked him down and throttled him by tightening the hand kerchief on his throat. The sepoy passed into semi-unconsciousness and the two men cleared away. Fortunately for them, the big door which forms the outpost to the cells happened to be open and the offenders passed through the big door and were free. Mr. Canty Deputy Commissioner C. I. D. visited the cells and opened inquiries.

FUN OF HOOLIGANISM.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN PAYS DEARLY FOR IT.

Peter Pedroo Francis De Souza, an Indian Christian was sentenced to undergo two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 for a cowardly and brutal assault, for the mere fun of hooliganism on one Dhondoo Ramji. The complainant was responsible for taking one Augustus Mascarenhas, who had been assaulted by a gang, presumably of the accused, to the police station for the purpose of lodging a complaint. This act of charity drew upon him the vengeance of the accused and his friends. Lying in wait for him on the night of the 5th July, the accused with a gang of 40 or 50 persons belaboured him severely. He was taken to the hospital and treated for extensive and serious injuries. The accused who pleaded an alibi was disbelieved by the Court and sentenced.

NINETEEN PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

STILL 3 MORE CHARGES TO ANSWER

Chotumia, a notorious jail-bird with nineteen previous convictions is being charged before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. For some time, the Nagpada Police fere on the track of the accused, who was wanted in connection with several burglaries. In May last, Deputy-Inspector, Sampson while passing along the road towards the Parsee Statue noticed Chotumia talking to another man with a bundle in his hand. The police officer seized Chotu but while examining his pockets, the police officer was duped by the offender who by lodging his hand slipped off and cleared away. The bundle disclosed article of wear and a revolver. Some months later, in October information was received by the police that Chotu was in the habit of visiting a tea-shop at Dongri and Sergeant Scott on proceeding to the shop saw the accused having a tea-party with his friends. The accused was arrested and is being charged for theft and illicit possession of arms and wandering about armed for the purpose of committing offences. The case has been remanded to enable the accused to procure his witnesses.

ALLEGED STABBING OF A FRIEND

Akhamod Gool Amin Mahomed, a Pathan has been placed under arrest by the police of the Agripada Police Station. The accused, with another Pathan, who is still at large accompanied a mutual friend, Yakoob Sayad Ahamood, for a stroll on the night of 8th instant and suddenly attacked him with clasp-knives. The complainant Yakoob was removed to the J. J. Hospital where his statement was immediately recorded as he was in precarious condition. Akhamod Gool was placed before Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate on a charge of attempt to commit murder and a remand was obtained.

SIND MUSLIMS' COUNCIL POLICY.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 10.

The Sind Muslim M.L.C.'s met yesterday to formulate their programme of action in the Council. They discussed the personnel of the Ministry and decided to settle their policy in collaboration with Bombay Muslims.—Free Press.

STUDENTS AND HOSPITAL FUND.

ALLEGATIONS OF COMPULSORY COLLECTION.

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

With a thin house barely to coustitute a quorum the Bombay Municipal Corporation started their January agenda, and when the Chairman opened the proceedings with a reference to the death of Mr. S. M. Edwards, it was apprehended that if more Councillor did not come in, the deliberations would be very dull. The house was numerically strengthened at a later stage and the dulness disappeared with spirited debate on some important items.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon Dr. K. T. Dadachanji presiding.

TRIBUTE TO LATE MR. EDWARDS.

The Chairman at the outset referred to the sad death of Mr. S. M. Edwards which took place recently in England and said Mr. Edwards had rendered valuable service to the city as the Commissioner of Police and Municipal Commissioner and the city greatly deplored the loss.

COMPULSORY DONATIONS?

Consideration was then given to a letter to the Municipal Secretary, dated the 27th Novemer 1926, from Mr. Dhirajlal Chaganlal stating that he had occasion to find little school-going children asked to make contributions to funds collected in their schools; that the objects of these funds may, in some cases, be unobjectionable but that, he was of opinion that the practice ought to be stopped because the school authorities might sometimes collect funds which might not have been authorized by the Schools Committee; that the little children were rarely explained the objects for which the funds were collected and that although the contributions were assured to be voluntary, in actual practice they might not be so and that the children were put to a lot of trouble and hardship and they were punished in one way or other if the required amount was not forthcoming; that besides these collections give rise to a sort of unhealthy competition amongst teachers and schools and that all possible means are adopted to vie with each other and raise more money.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved that the letter be sent to the Schools Committee for report.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said out of several thousands of children and two thousand teachers only Rs. 8,000 were raised and that no compulsion was used against children.

Dr. M. C. Javle also denied compulsion was used against any children. The fund he said was in connection with Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund and because, of the Governor's name associated which was like a red rag to certain "white capped" people that Mr. Dhirajlal had sent the letter.

OPPOSED ON PRINCIPLE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the practice of collecting funds in Municipal Schools on principle and added a rider which was accepted by Mr. Mohanlal Desai that the Corporation disapproves of the practice of collecting funds from school children.

The amendment being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

PITY THE BULLOCKS!

Some discussion then ensued on a letter to the President, dated the 11th December 1926, from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League stating that in cities like Bombay bullocks that draw carts are as a rule overworked and that the rest and food allowed to them are very inadequate; that in spite of this the bullocks are made to draw carts loaded with 70-80 or even 90 maunds of weight and that although by law the limit is fixed at 64 maunds, in no case it is heeded, that the result is that the poor animals suffer much and sometimes receive permanent injuries; requesting that the maximum weight to be allowed in a bullock cart may be reduced from 64 to 50 maunds and that the Khatarawalas should be compelled to have a certificate signed by the consignor, stating exactly what the weight loaded in the cart is.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. B. G. Horniman urged the Municipal Commissioner to see the bullocks in Municipal carts were not over-loaded.

The Municipal Commissioner assured the house that the Municipal carts were always underloaded.

Sir D. M. Petit moved an amendment to request the Government to reduce the maximum weight to 50 lbs.

The amendment was agreed to.

BABY-WEEK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President, dated the 18th December 1926, from Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, Standing Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay stating:—

"For the fourth year in succession the Baby Week will be celebrated in Bombay in February 1927. The aims and objects of the movement are by now well-known to the Corporation. At the last year's Exhibition over one lakh people attended the two centres during the week. Just as last year's Exhibition was an improvement on the Exhibitions of the previous two yars, this year we expect to make still further improvement, in the light of experience gained for the last three years. Special emphasis will be laid this year on malaria and venereal diseases in addition to other subjects. A special educative film is being prepared for next year's Exhibition. The Corporation were good enough to give a donation last year and I trust that they will contribute Rs. 7,000 towards the working expenses. My Committee would welcome you and any two Members, the Corporation may choose to nominate on our Working Committee. Last year's report is enclosed herewith for your information."

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved that a sum of Rs. 5000 be granted for the purpose against which Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment to postpone consideration of the question till after the budget debates.

The question was taken to a division and the amendment was carried by 37 votes against 24.

MR. MASANI'S RETIREMENT.

The Commissioner then intimated to the house that Mr. R. P. Masani had applied for permission to retire on pension from the Municipal service on the expiry of his leave.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar moved that the request be complied with, that the Corporation do place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. Masani in his capacity as the Municipal Secretary, Deputy Commissioner and Acting Commissioner and that the present acting Secretary Mr. R. P. Desai be confirmed as permanent Municipal Secretary.

Sir V. A. Dabholker moved that the were going to lose Mr. Masni but he was glad that Mr. Masani was going to devote his time and energy for an Indian concern, viz: The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Referring to Mr. Desai, he said Mr. Desai had worked for two years as acting Secretary and had given entire satisfaction to the house.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

VILLAGE RELIEF WORK.

GANDHI SEVASHRAM AT CHAMPAPUR HAT.

The Gandhi Sevashram is located in Champapur Hat, which is a village 4 miles to the east of Byroe Station of B. N. Railway in the district of Cuttack. In almost all the villages that comprise the area of the work one would find men of all castes pursuing all sorts of industries that supply the wants of local people and rendering all sorts of personal services (e.g., that of barber, washerman, potter and weaver) that the simple village folks require in their village life. Traces of old village community are to be found even now in some of the Brahmin village called Sasans (lit. administration) lying around the town of Puri.

The Oriyas in some paris have forgotten even their mother-tongue, and adopted manners of the people amidst whom they live, move, and have their being and they may be said to have been virtually lost to Orissa proper.

There are many big and small landlords. The absentee landlords are concerned merely in the collection of revenues from the people and are socially estranged from them. They spend most of their income outside Orissa. A scheme of village reconstruction in an humble scale is being worked out for the last one and half years in the above centre. There are many improvements to be done in the above centre. There are many improvements to be done in the villages, but as it is impossible to take up all of them at once 3 or 4 items are as follow:

(1) Organising relief on a permanent basis by introducing cheapest possible cottage industry such as spinning wheel and supplying hand-spun yarn to the existing looms which were using foreign yarn and opening grain stores to supply grain in retail to the poor people on cheaper price.

(2) Rendering all possible personal and medical help to the poor and sick.

(3) Spread of free primary education by supplementing the work done by the District and Local Boards.

(4) Regular reading of holy scriptures such as Mahabharata, the Ramayana, the Bhagabata and the Purans to the masses thus reviving the old and healthy village custom which was prevalent in almost every village of Orissa which had a Bhagabat Ghar (a common Reading Room) of its own.

NEWLY-BORN CHILD FOUND DEAD.

A newly-born Hindu child was found lying dead by a Municipal sweeper in a gutter in Gaiwady on Sunday morning. The sweeper informed the police, who removed the body to the morgue. The coroner held an inquest on Monday morning when the Jury recorded a verdict of death by throttling. The person or persons connected with the affair have not yet been traced.

HIGH COURT.

REVENGE FOR DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

SEN TENCE OF TRANSPOR TATION UPHELD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Baker on the Appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by seven persons who were tried by the Sessions Judge of Satara on charges of culpable homicide and grievous hurt. The Judge convicted the first two of the second offence and sentenced them to 7 years' rigourous imprisonment while the others were found guilty on both charges and sentenced to transportation for life.

All the accused persons and the victims were the residents of Islampur in the Satara District. The village was distracted by two rival factions. On April, 1926, the accused went to a shed where four men belonging to the opposite party had assembled to prepare jaggery from suger cane juice, and attacked two persons Vishnu and Daddu with spears. On hearing the latters' shouts two persons who were at a little distance went to their rescue and were similarly dealt with by the accused. In the scuffle that ensued one of the victims, Tuka Raoji received serious injuries and died subsequently. At the Sessions trial, another motive for the crime was alleged by the prosecution. A woman named Girjabai who was formerly in the keeping of one of the accused had discarded him in favour of Tuka, the deceased. Smarting under a feeling of discomfiture and jealousy, the jilted lover planned this attack to avenge the insult.

Their Lordships, in giving judgement, held that the evidence was not sufficiently conclusive against the first two accused who were alleged to have instigated the others while standing at a distance from the scene of offence. They were therefore given the benefit of doubt and acquitted. As regards the other accused, their conviction and sentence were confirmed.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

An unknown Hindu aged about 50 years was found drowning in the sea near the Victoria Docks on Sunday evening. The police who saw him brought him out but after remaining unconscious for a few minutes he died. The police could not trace either any relatives or name and address of the deceased. The body was therefore removed to the Morgue.

At an inquest held on Monday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1927.

PROTESTING TOO MUCH.

On the 31st of last month we commented on the so-called Sikh "Walk-out," the amicable settlement of the misunderstanding which had led to it and the larger issue involved in it. The Subjects Committee of the Congress, in a fit of rashness which characterised its deliberations on certain questions, had passed a resolution, which, while demanding the unconditional release of the Sikh prisoners, declared that the Sikh question would not be solved without the restoration of his "gadi" to the Maharajah of Nabha. But on Mahatma Gandhi pointing it out to the Committee that it had, by passing the resolution, violated the constitution of the Congress, the decision was revised and at the open session of the Congress the resolution was duly passed without any reference to the Maharajah of Nabha. In commending this timely and wise rectification of a constitutional blunder we dealt at length with the constitutional issues involved in the question and pointed out how the just grievances of the rulers as well as the subjects of Indian States could be ventilated through the Congress. For having done so, the "National Herald" has, in its issue of yesterday, thought fit to pour out the vials of its impotent fury at us. The explosion of wrath and abuse is characteristic of the worst traditions of Yellow Journalism which the "Herald" has been trying its best to introduce in this country in order to win cheap notoriety. In this attempt it has brought into requisition all the vulgar tricks of vituperation and misrepresentation. Our withers are unwrung by its concentrated fury against us and its antics in this connection only evoke our pity that a journal, which professes to serve the cause of the Nation, should, under the stress of certain obsessions which possess the minds of its conductors, stoop to methods of controversy which not only harm that cause but also offend against public decency.

It is an index to the mental condition of the scribe, or scribes, who penned yesterday's article in the "Herald," that, with amazing disregard for relevancy characteristic of street urchins they charge us with an offence that preys on their own conscience, the offence namely, of writing to dictation, in order to cover up their poverty of arguments. There are ways and ways of dictation as there are ways and ways of subsidising newspapers. The "Indian National Herald" is pleased to inform the public that "the Nabha stunt which 'the Chronicle' has started mischievously for obvious reasons has no meaning." If there is no meaning in this "stunt" why is the "Herald" so sensitive about it and why does it protest so often that it does not write to dictation? Is it unaware of the commonplace of human experience that one who protests too much betrays a guilty conscience? It is a curious feature of the "Herald's" entanglements in the Nabha affair that it took ten days to reply to the arguments contained in our article in which we had incidentally stated: "We all know why our Dalal Street contemporary is interested in impetuously taking cudgels on behalf of the Maharajah of Nabha and questioning the just decision of Mahatma Gandhi." The delay has been deliberate. In fact thereby hangs a tale which we shall unfold on the proper occasion. Meanwhile, the "Herald" damns itself out of its own mouth. Its special pleading cannot deceive even a child. It is, for instance, an eloquent commentary on the true nature of its advocacy of the Maharajah of Nabha that the article in which it denounces the Congress for its wise decision on this matter appears in the same issue in which in the course of another article the journal writes: "Nothing can be greater than the Congress and its sanctity must be preserved at all costs and sacrifices. We cannot but emphasise the need for this upon everyone who loves this country and longs for its freedom." How does the "Herald's" practice accord with its preaching? The first duty of every one who has faith in the Congress is to respect its constitution; for you cannot more effectively bring that great national institution into disrepute and ridicule than by tolerating any breach of its constitution in order to bolster up any cause, however just it may be. But so obsessed is the "Herald" with its Nabha "stunt" that it pays no respect to the constitution of the Congress which debars the latter from dealing with the internal problems of Indian States—to which, by the way, the "Herald" continues to refer by the offensive description of Native States. It would be perfectly justified if, as suggested by us, it were to agitate for the amendment of the Constitution and for the organisation of Congress Committees in order to advocate the cause, through the Congress of the Rulers and subjects like. Instead of doing so, it presumes to condemn the action of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar, who know how to preserve the sanctity of the Congress and who feel more for the gross injustice done to the Maharajah of Nabha than any paid or unpaid advocate of the latter. Evidently when the Nabha question is concerned, the "Herald" places the love of this country and the longing for freedom in the second place. When, in pursuing its own peculiar method of advocacy of that question, it is prepared to go to such lengths, it is not surprising that it should betray utter disregard of public decencies and insensibility to considerations of personal honour. Pandit Motilal Nehru declared at the meeting of the Subjects Committee that he was precluded from expressing any opinion on the Nabha question at the meeting because he held the Maharajah's brief. In making this declaration the Pandit acted in accordance with the best traditions of an honourable profession and he thereby added to the prestige of the Congress. But the "Herald," which evidently is a law unto itself, is incapable of appreciating this loyalty to a code of professional honour and takes him to task for his silence in language which conveys a calculated insult to him. For, the "Herald" says: "If he (Pandit Motilal) holds the brief for the purpose of assisting his cause which, we suppose, is what he meant, it cannot have given much satisfaction either to *him* (our italic) or his client, to find himself tongue-tied on an occasion when his assistance would have been of great value." We may put aside the "Herald's" perverse inability to understand the sense of honour which prevents a lawyer, holding brief in a case, from participating in a public discussion about it. But it could not have put a greater insult on the Panditji than by suggesting that he was insincere in making his declaration. But this unjust and unfair attack on the Panditji is in keeping with the "Herald's" persistent campaign of besmirching the reputation of one Indian leader after another whenever they dare to express views unpalatable to it. Because Mr. Goswami spoke out candidly against the khaddar clause, he was subjected to a vituperative attack of the brand in which the "Herald" specializes. And now comes the turn of Pandit Motilalji. Who knows, in a certain eventuality, it may be the Maharajah of Nabha's turn next.

Meanwhile, no greater disservice could be done to the Maharajah than by the methods followed by the "Herald" in championing his cause. The Maharajah has a just and crying grievance. We have ourselves advocated his cause in the past and will continue to do so in future until justice is done to him. But to advocate his cause is one thing; to stoop to methods to which the "Herald" is driven to resort is quite a different thing. It is not necessary in order to secure justice for the Maharajah to abuse the Maharajah of Patiala or to insult Pandit Motilal or to drive a coach and six through the constitution of the Congress. The cause of the Maharajah of Nabha is not helped but considerably prejudiced by the partisan advocacy of a paper like the "Herald" which seldom writes on any subject except in the fury of violent party passions. And we have no doubt it will not be very long before the Maharajah of Nabha himself will, realising the danger of the "Herald's" advocacy, exclaim "Save me from my friends!" So far as we are concerned, realising as we do that the immediate and supreme duty before everyone of us is to concert measures for an effective struggle against the bureaucracy, it distresses us thus publicly to notice the antics of the "Herald" which does not seem adequately to realise the urgency and importance of that duty. But we think it is our duty to warn the country against the danger of encouraging the activities of those who, by fomenting dissensions where harmony should prevail and by pulling down the reputation of respected Nationalist leaders when the reputation of one Indian should be regarded as the reputation of all Indians, cripple our national strength and thereby imperil the success of our common struggle.

CONGRESS ON CURRENCY.

The Congress has verily bungled on the Currency question. We have already commented on the sad failure of the Gauhati Congress to give an emphatic and unequivocal expression to the nation's will which has already been declared on a hundred platforms all over the country. We were first informed that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had drafted a detailed resolution on the question—on the lines, we presume, as were accepted by the Commercial Congress at Calcutta subsequently—and that it was likely to be adopted by the open session of the Congress as Mahatma Gandhi himself was known to be quite sympathetic in the matter. But it appears that some Swarajist leaders put a fetch in the way by declaring that their minds were still "open" on the question. This indeed was an eye-wash. For, had not many of these distinguished leaders rushed up the heights of Simla to make an exception in their declared policy of walk-out in favour of the Currency discussion in the Assembly and had they not gone so far as to intimate their opposition to the Government policy of 1s. 6d. and thus compelled the Finance Member to postpone the consideration of his pet Bill till the next session of the Assembly? And yet barely a few copies of the Report were then available and hardly any of the Swarajists had caught even a glimpse of the volumes of evidence. The Currency agitation in the press and the platform also was then in its infancy. And was it not therefore preposterous that these same leaders should, nearly five months after this debate in the Assembly and after the volumes of appendices to the Currency Commission's report had been before them for at least three months, confess their inability to make up their minds on this vital question which they well knew would come up for consideration at the Congress? We learn from reliable quarters that some leaders were inspired by personal and party motives in not taking up what they thought was a cause of the millowners and capitalists, little dreaming that the higher exchange hit the poor even more than the rich. Be that as it may, the half-hearted resolution that was ultimately adopted on the subject made the Congress leaders ridiculous in the eyes of the people in-as-much as they now proposed to make up their minds in five weeks even though they had been unable to come to a decision in as many months!

But, bad as the resolution was, it has been rendered even much worse by the way in which the Congress elders have set to work at it. For the very limit has been reached by the resolution adopted by the Working Committee at Calcutta, whereby it has called for the opinions of "the Currency League as well as Labour organisations as to the comparative incidence of the ratios of 1s. 6d. and 1s. 4d. on wage-earners both agricultural and non-agricultural," as also on the "relative effect on consumers and producers and on Indian industries generally, bearing in mind the fact that as a rule India's exports are much larger than her imports." This, indeed, very much looks like the redundant questionnaire of a reduplicated Currency Commission. For have they not already got the opinions of all who are at all qualified to speak on the matter, carefully edited, docketed, and indexed in the bulky volumes of the Currency Report? And has not the whole controversy been really brought up-to-date by the resolutions and memorials of many a merchants' association and by the speeches and replies and rejoinders of such eminent representatives of both sides as Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas? And if anything yet remained wanting, it was supplied by the exhaustive speeches of the Commercial Congress and the Economic Conference that had just finished their labours in Calcutta. But apparently oblivious of all this the Congress Commissioners have designed to start "de novo". And well they may. But than those whom they propose to address their queries should be left some reasonable time to meet together and draft their replies. But the fun of the situation is that this ponderous resolution which was adopted on the first and which was wired from Madras on the third requires all public bodies and publicists to send their replies so as to reach the Secretary at Delhi by the 15th January. And this is the kind of inquiry on the basis of which a decision on this momentous question is to be arrived at in a hurry in the surcharged atmosphere of Delhi and to which Government will be asked to pay the highest consideration.

For ourselves we have no doubt that the Working Committee will have no alternative but to decide for 16d. ratio even after sifting all the additional evidence that will be placed before it. But we are afraid that the bad tactics adopted at Gauhati and Calcutta will, if anything, appear to weaken, in the eyes of our adversaries, the strongest popular case that was ever made out on a somewhat difficult question. For, as Mr. Madon recently said at Calcutta, the jute farmers of Bengal alone would lose about 9 crores of rupees in one year on account of the higher exchange. Let the Congress leaders, therefore, now lose no time in giving a clear mandate to members in the Assembly and support the cause of the poor and the rich alike against the vested interests of foreigners and their allies.

THE MAHARANEES OF INDIAN STATES.

AN INTOLERABLE POSITION.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

The forces of self-determination have penetrated behind the purda in the secluded and well-guarded Palaces of Indian Princes. The harrowing tale which an Indian Princess has narrated in the columns of the "Chronicle" is very heart-rending. From our experience of Indian States and from what we have heard of many, we can state that the Princess has in no way exaggerated the story of her untold miseries. On the contrary her narrative is below the mark as the Princess out of her innate modesty has withheld certain facts or she may perhaps be ignorant of the same. The extent of the torture which is inflicted on many Indian Princesses by reason of the jealousy of co-wives or of the courtesans enjoying the good graces of their husbands, or from the suspicious nature of these liege-lords of theirs can hardly be realised by the public. Tales reach the public in British India of Indian Princes who assault their Ranees and treat them as slaves. They take them all the way to England, only to keep them strict prisoners in that land of freedom. The lot of such women is worse than that of slaves. They say that slavery is abolished from this land; but so far as the Zananas of some of the Indian States are concerned slavely is still rampant in a most outrageous manner. We are, therefore, extremely glad that a Princess has mustered courage to speak her mind openly with a view to attract public attention to this intolerable scandal in Royal Palaces of Indian States.

Helpless condition.

The lot of some of these Princesses is, worse than that of ordinary human mortals. If a wife is treated with cruelty or is abandoned or deprived of her maintenance, she can get relief against the husband under the Criminal Procedure Code. A wife is entitled to maintenance under the Hindu Law and even separate residence because of her husband's cruelty, or for actual violence, or for his misconduct or she can claim these reliefs as a matter of right; and in certain circumstances she can claim adequate provision for her children. She has thus Civil and Criminal remedies open to her. But even these are denied to the Indian Maharanees. The moment they are out of favour with their tyrant lords their lives become miserable and helpless. They cannot get any redress which ordinary human mortals can claim under the common law of the land. A Ruling Prince cannot be sued in any Criminal Court in his State. No suit can be maintained against him in the Civil Courts of his State. Even if there be a power to bring a civil suit against a Ruling Prince in his State no judge can pass any decree for either maintenance or for the claim of Streedhan or for her separate residence in favour of the Maharanee of the autocratic Ruler.

Death, the Only Relief.

The case therefore of such an unfortunate Maharanee is one of legal wrong without any legal remedy; and that such a state should exist under the protection given to these Maharajas by the British Paramount Power is simply astounding. The Maharanee can at the most appeal to the Political Officer, but he is most reluctant to interfere. His general policy is that of non-interference; and the Ruling Prince is the last man whom a Poli-

(Continued on page 9).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

His Master's Voice.

Reuter has thought it necessary to cable a summary of an article by the Maharajah of Burdwan in the "Asiatic Review." There is nothing new in the article. It is couched in phraseology meant to please the Maharaja's masters, those who sent him to the Imperial Conference. It was quite like the Maharaja to say that he did great things at the Imperial Conference and that Mr. Chadwick, too, "did his share nobly" or that "we did very well indeed as regards Imperial Defence" and so on. We are further told that he "did not budge an inch regarding India's absolutely essential military defence." One can easily understand how unnecessary it was for the Maharajah to budge when one remembers his standard of essential defence. He is one of those happy mortals who are never disappointed because they never dare to aspire. As regards Swaraj, he is content "with more or less the present form," only a little "more Indianisation in the Executive and the Services than at present." This may be good enough in the eyes of a Maharajah but to the millions who want real Swaraj, it is grotesquely inadequate.

A Just Criticism.

President Calles improved upon the occasion by an apt reference to American policy in regard to Nicaragua where, too, American capitalism was busy bolstering up the Government of General Diaz. It was the Government of "violence and illegality" and President Calles reminded the Americans that he and his people would only recognise the Government of legality. In other words he thoroughly agrees with the contention of Senator Borah that it is only sheer force of arms which is keeping up the Diaz regime in Nicaragua, Diaz being the tool of New York bankers. The Government which the people of Nicaragua would like to have established is, however, that of the democrats under Sicasa.

Calles on American Callousness.

The Mexican Government passed two months ago a law requiring owners of oil or mining rights to exchange their ownership before January 1, 1927, for a concession good for fifty years only. In doing this Mexico was perfectly within her rights as a Sovereign State, but the "oil barons of America" would not hear of such a step being taken by the Government of President Calles. They raised the cry of confiscation as they found that the ridiculously liberal concessions they enjoyed in Mexico for developing her oil and mineral resources were being thus threatened. The American Government under pressure from the oil and mining trusts and corporations contended that the "rights" of American citizens must be respected by Mexico, and President Calles has in his speech before a gathering of American visitors to Mexico city pointedly alluded to Uncle Sam's callousness about being fair and equitable by saying he was willing to submit the whole question to the Hague tribunal as "it was the only way to avoid a greater menace to Mexico."

The Only Solution.

The sense of responsibility and the willingness to co-operate with Britain in all her reasonable demands which the accredited representatives of the Canton Government at Hankow have amply demonstrated are not at all to the liking of the British trading interests in other treaty ports in China. A recent message from Peking tells of the dissatisfaction "of the majority of Britons at Peking" with the "extreme weakness" exhibited by their countrymen in Hankow in abandoning the Hankow Concession. It is indeed galling to the British sense of superiority and the supercilious attitude of the British shopkeepers in China to find that armed nationalist police remain in the Hankow Concession, watch the British municipal police "functioning without arms" and agree to shoulder the responsibility of keeping law and order. The only solution now for Britain of her troubles there is to recognise the Canton Government.

Shraddhanand Memorial.

Swami Shraddhanand was great in his life; he is greater in his death. The numerous tributes offered to his memory on Sunday all over the country show, as Lala Hansraj said at the Lahore meeting, that no great movement could be crushed by violence. Violence can only recoil upon the violent, though for the time being one may be deceived by the temporary triumph of violence. The poet Rabindranath Tagore expressed the same truth in his message to the Calcutta meeting when he said, "Let us especially beware of accepting defeat by allowing ourselves to imitate the folly of blind anger that has caused us to mourn to-day." The best tribute, we can pay to Swamiji's memory is, in the words of the poet himself, "to organise our energies and resources in order to remove various evils of our present-day Hindu Samaj, to work whole-heartedly in the cause of its emancipation from all bonds of social despotism and to extend a hand of amity to all sections of our people." Bombay has given the right lead by resolving to start Rescue Homes in Bombay and to carry on elsewhere similar activities. We trust that Bombay will also take the lead in a vigorous prapaganda for the speedy abolition of untouchability.

Gandhi Sevashram.

The Gandhi Sevashram of Champapurhat in Orissa is a humble institution dedicated to the service of the poorest. But it is such institutions that the unhappy province needs, being a chronic sufferer from floods, famine and pestilence in addition to the effects of a foreign rule. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Govinda Chandra Mishra, the Secretary of the institution, it is now in a position to carry on khaddar work in the surrounding villages, to relieve the sick and to impart free primary instruction. The Ashram has also opened a grain 'gola' for distribution to the destitute at cost price or under. During the last six months it has ministered relief to no less than 1,200 patients. Mr. Mishra is a devoted disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, trained at Sabarmati and also under Mr. A. V. Thakkar. He has been tested in the more vigorous school of official persecution in the days of Non-co-operation. Undeterred, he has thrown himself heart and soul into the work of the Ashram. His own province is poor and he has had to get assistance from sister provinces, from the grain and cotton merchants of Bombay and from the N. N. Wadia Charities. We trust he will get more and steadier help from all over the country. Poor Orissa needs all such help.

FUN IN COURT.

BY A PRACTITIONER.

The tradition that regards lawyers as dour and technical men, and judges as hide-bound by rulings and orders, without any appreciation of the lighter side of life, is part of the average outlook of the every day working man. To those, however, who frequent the Courts for business or pleasure, the scenes enacted before the tribunal of justice frequently rival in dramatic effect and in comic relief the humour or pathos of the screen and the stage, and derive additional zest from the circumstance that they are neither rehearsed nor made to order but are the natural reflections of the comedy and tragedy of life at the hearth and in the streets focussed in the theatre of the Courts.

The Happy Dose of Humour.

While wit and witticisms may be the attributes of few lawyers and judges, humour, running in vein, is generally found both at the bench and at the bar, the members of the legal fraternity being only too happy to escape from the dry-as-dust jargon of legal formalities, deeds and indentures, when the threads of a legal case wind and weave into some "cul de sac" affording material for tittle tattle and bright repartee. One recollects the impressible humour that was the characteristic of the closely-cropped Judge, the late Lord Hawkins, who could never resist the temptation to handy words with a criminal before giving the final award. An accused person, who was up before his lordship for the sixth time for the offence of petty thieving, was asked by Lord Hawkins why he didn't turn over a new leaf and leave the dead past buried behind him. "You see, Sir," said the accused unabashed, "it is just like this. When I see a thing, I just like to pocket it; it is a sort of feeling with me: It just gets hard of me and I cannot overcome it." "Oh yes," replied his lordship; "it is a very bad thing, you know, to be dominated by a feeling and I am really sorry for you. Take, for instance, my own case. I have got a feeling to send you to jail—I can't resist it. It is too strong for me. There! it has got hold of me—going, going—gone. Six months' rigorous imprisonment." The same judge tripped a shrewd counsel who put up the surprising defence that his client did not take the article with the intention of stealing it, being the victim of the nicking-um mania—kleptomania. "Quite so," said the Judge, "that's just the disease I am here to cure; 3 months' hard is my prescription."

The Apt Retort.

Judges, however do not always get the better of the "changes." "There is a rogue at the end of my cane," said a judge pointing his cane to a hardened criminal; "At which end, my lord?" replied the prisoner with a winkle in his eye. Judges with physical defects have not been immune from the hilarity of parties. "I am afraid your conscience is as black as your hair," said a judge sternly to a lying witness. "Well, then, my lord;" replied the witness tartly; "if you judge a man's conscience by the hair, I am afraid you have no conscience at all!" The judge who was bald was crushed completely by the rejoinder. Some judges of long experience adopt a paternal attitude regarding accused persons as naughty children who must be straightened out by a mixture of cakes and castigation. "Didn't I tell you, my man," said one such benevolent judge to a man who was being continually charged for being drunk and disorderly. "the last time you were here, that I didn't want to see you again here, eh?" "That's just the difficulty with the police chap, Sir," replied the delinquent. "I told him when he seized me that Your Worship didn't want to see me, but he insisted upon bringing me along".

Snubbed.

Learned counsel, besides being perpetrators of jokes, very often find the boot on the other leg as is proved by the following dialogue between counsel and witness.

"Isn't it true," said counsel to the witness, "that you were really the aggressor?"

"The—what?" asked the witness who was a burly dock-labourer and whose knowledge of the English language did not extend to words of three syllables. I mean "the aggressor," said counsel "For instance, if I were to give you a slap on the face first, without provocation, then, in law, I am called the aggressor." "Well, I don't care what the law calls you," answered the witness; "but I would call you a blooming fool; if you tried to slap me, you would get a tap on the nose from me and that's all about it." concluded the witness, swelling his chest and looking pompously around him.

A Decisive Factor.

While it is true that the exchange of wit and humour lightens the tedium of a dull cross-examination, cases may arise when an effective use of humour, as a weapon in the hands of subtle counsel, may have far reaching and decisive results on the hearing of a case. The writer is reminded of one such instance, many years ago, at the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court

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SWAMIJI'S GREAT MISSION.

INDIANS' DUTY TO REALISE.

FINISH WORK LEFT UNDONE BY HIM.

EMANCIPATE HINDU SAMAJ.

Swami Shraddhanand Day was celebrated all over India on Sunday. At Calcutta a meeting was held at the Town Hall. Dr. Tagore in his message said the best tribute they could pay to Swamiji's memory was to emancipate Hindu Samaj from all bonds of social despotism. Mr. T. C. Goswami, who who presided, appealed for money and said their temples would not be monuments or statues but their temples would be temples of living service.

At the Lahore meeting presided over by Pandit Dina Dayal, Lala Hansraj said Arya Samajists and Sanatanists should work together to carry on Swamiji's mission.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

"Ours must not be a pageant of woe, but of reverential tribute," said Mr. T. C. Goswami, presiding over the meeting, held this evening, at the Town Hall, to commemorate the memory of Swami Shradhanand. The whole Hindu community in Calcutta flocked to the Town Hall which was packed to suffocation. In a spirit of reverence and all standing a resolution was passed condemning the atrocious murder of the great martyr and patriot Swami Shradhanand and requesting the Hindu community to bear the loss calmly and peacefully without any spirit of revenge. The meeting was further of the opinion that the best way to commemorate the memory of Swamiji was by pushing with all vigour the programme of Sudhi and Sanghathan, which included removal of untouchability, and, therefore, requested the Hindu public to come forward generally with funds in order to achieve that object. Among those present were Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Rangalal Jajodia, Rai Bahadur Hirendranath Dutt, Baba Guruditt Singh, Prof. Ramdeo of Gurukul Vidyalaya, Mr D. P. Khaitan.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said it was the duty of all to pay homage to Swamiji. "I speak in a restrained manner because I want the Hindu community to guard itself against any charge of having taken this tragedy as provocative of retaliation. Ours must not be a pageant of woe, but true reverential homage. Our grief is too intense. I can never forget the powerful courage with which he carried on the work of Sudhi and Sangathan though threatened with death. To-day, I cannot speak of suddhi and Sangathan because we have met here to do honour to his memory. We should not allow it to be exploited for any purpose like the Calcutta incident in a mean and shameless manner. I mean Mr. Day's murder, which was shamelessly exploited by the people of the other community."

DR. TAGORE'S MESSAGE.

Poet Rabindranath Tagore sent the following message which was read over in the meeting:—

"While sympathising with the object for this meeting I (strongly) feel that the time has come for action, not merely for holding meetings and expressing our sorrow and indignation. We have had a rude shock which has been useful for opening our eyes to the evils of our own society. Until the causes of disunion which are inherent in our social life through age-long abuses of caste and of untouchability are removed, all our efforts to unite amongst ourselves and offer adequate resistance to the molestation of every kind are sure to meet with failure. At this time of sorrow we should above all try to realise the greatness of the mission which the late Swamiji had accepted as his life's work. The best tribute we can pay to Swamiji's memory is to organise our energies and resources in order to remove various evils of our present-day Hindu samaj, to work whole-heartedly in the cause of its emancipation from all bonds of social despotism and to extend a hand of amity to all sections of our people. If we can even partially achieve this the death of this great martyr will find ample compensation. Meanwhile, let us, especially beware of accepting defeat by allowing ourselves to imitate the folly of blind anger that has caused us to mourn to-day."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya sent a message from Benares expressing regret for inability to attend. He wrote: "Request all friends to put forth best efforts to collect funds."

PUSH FORWARD SWAMI'S PROGRAMME.

Moving the resolution, Babu Shamsundar Chakravarty regretted the apathy of the Gauhati Congress, for the great warning came from Delhi. He was firmly of opinion that some sort of reaction and not retaliation must set in and must be made possible. Otherwise they did not deserve to assemble there or call themselves descendants of the great Aryan race. It was their duty to push forward the programme of Swamiji.

Babu Guruditt Singh said he was afraid that they could not remain non-violent when their leaders were assassinated; their properties looted and womenfolk molested. They must save their religion and their property. Personally he was of opinion that all Sikhs were Hindus. Guru Gobinda Singh sacrificed his all for Hindu religion, and a day must come when Sikhs would have to sacrifice their all for Hindu religion.

Prof. Ramdeo of Gurukul Vidyaleya said they must be ready to follow the example of Swamiji and do their utmost to finish the work left undone by him.

Messrs. Hirendranath Dutt and Hemendraprasad Ghose of "Basumati" supported the resolution, which was carried all standing.

In dissolving the meeting Mr. T. C. Goswami appealed for money and said that their temples would not be monuments or statues but their temples would be temples of living service.—Free Press.

CARRY ON HIS MISSION.

LAST WISH OF SWAMIJI.

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

Shradhanand Day was observed here by holding a large mass meeting in the City Gardens. The proceedings commenced with Pandit Dina Dayal offering prayers in Sanskrit.

Lala Hansraj, one of the speakers, said that history taught that no great movement could be crushed by violence. Referring to the decrease in the number of Hindus recorded at the last census, he emphasised the right of Hindus to preach their religion, and that of Moslems and Christians to accept Hinduism if they liked to do so. Fifty lakhs in India, he said, were on the borderland of Hinduism, and everything should be done not to drive them into other folds.

Arya Samajists and Sanathanists should work together to carry on the late Swami's mission with greater vigour.

Raja Narendranath referred, in the course of his speech, to the event recorded in the early history of Kashmir, the conversion of the Bhudhist king of that country to Islam, because Brahmins refused to pay homage to him, as they used to do to Hindu kings, which resulted in the eventual conversion of 95 per cent of the population in Kashmir.

Pandit Dina Dayal who presided, in his concluding speech, said that when he met Swami Shradhanand a week before his death, the latter told him that he was content to die, but he longed to be born again in this country to promote the cause of Hinduism.—A. P.

SHRADDANAND DAY AT JUBBULPORE.

NINE CHRISTIANS RECONVERTED TO HINDUISM.

JUBBUPORE, Jan. 10.

Swami Shraddanand Day was commemorated at Jubbulpore. A Christian family of nine persons was converted to Hinduism in the morning at the Arya Samaj Mandir, immediately after which a procession was led. Jalanjali was offered to the late Swamiji.

In the evening the eldest daughter of the converted family was married to a Pujabi khatri youth holdisg a good position. People joined Sudhi and marriage celebration in large numbers. A public meeting was also held under the presidentship of the Hon Seth Govindas. Collections amounting to about Rs. 2000 including promises and cash were made on the spot, for the Swami Shraddanand Memorial Fund.

Seth Govindas has contributed Rs. 1000. A committee was formed to collect further funds. Free Press.

AT PATNA.

Shraddanand Day was celebrated here with due solemnity yesterday. There were bhajan and havan in the local Arya Samaj bhavan in the morning, after which a procession paraded the streets and at Adalghat, turpan and jalanjali were offered. In the afternoon a largely attended meeting was held which passed a condolence resolution. Another resolution urged Government to depute impartial men free from communal bias to investigate into the murder. Funds for the memorial are being collected.

AT CAWNPORE.

Shraddanand Day was observed here yesterday by the Hindus. In the evening a crowded public meeting was held when a number of leading Hindu Sabha men and Arya Samajists and others addressed the gathering, and a resolution was passed exhorting the Hindus to carry on vigorously the suddhi and sangathan work. Some collections were made on the spot for the memorial. Free Press.

AT POONA.

Swami Shraddanand Day was observed here yesterday and a mass meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar

(Continued on next page.)

100 PERSONS KILLED.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN CINEMA HOUSE.

HARROWING TALES OF SUFFERERS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Montreal.—Hundred persons are reported to have been killed as the result of a fire which broke out in Laurier Theatre.—Reuter.

60 BOYS AND GIRLS KILLED.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Montreal.—The death-roll of Laurier Palace Cinematograph Theatre fire is still uncertain, but it is now believed to be 60, mostly boys and girls, apart from a large number of injured due to the wild stampede near the exits when an alarm was raised. The fire broke out on the flooring of the balcony at 2 in the afternoon when the audience was 1,200. It was discovered by a small boy whose shrieks started panic. The Fire Brigade promtly extinguished the fire and the theatre which is situated in the working-class quarter of the city is comparatively undamaged. The victims are mostly French Canadians.—Reuter.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.

Latest reports state that 71 children have been killed and thirty persons have been sent to hospital as a result of the fire in Laurier Theatre.—Reuter.

CHILDREN TRAMPLED DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The building has two stories and four exits two of which lead from balcony. When alarm was given audience in the lower floor filed out in a most orderly was, but panic broke out among children in the balcony who while rushing to exit became a jammed, piled up, shrieking and suffocating mass. Most of the deaths occurred in 30 foot spiral stair way leading to the street, which was a solid mass of children who were unable to move. The crush was so tight that 20 men ugged vainly for a long time, to a rope tied around one body in the pile of dead. Holes had to be broken in the street wall to enable the victims to be handed over to the doctors and rescuers who were awaiting outside. Help was too late for many who were still living when they were extricated. Three young boys were gasping when they were pulled out. They gave their names and died. The priest rushed to the scene and administered last rites to those beyond help. The attendant describing the scene said that a fat woman blocked the stairway and he smashed the window and threw out children as fast as possible.

THREE CHILDREN AT A TIME.

Scenes were most distressing as parents sought out and recognised bodies of their children who were mostly aged between seven and fifteen. One policeman who was summoned to fire found that his three children were dead. At the morgue, the coroner asked each of the bereaved parent if his child had his permission to go to the cinema unaccompanied by Adult to which three-quarters of them answered in the negative.—Reuter's Special.

SIR ATUL CHATTERJI.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

The "Aligarh Mail" says:—

It is rumoured that a second Indian is to be appointed the Governor of a Province in India. It is said that Sir Atul Chatterji is to be selected to fill the vacancy which will occur when the present Governor of Assam retires. Dame Rumour has it that Mr. Bhore, acting Member of Education of the Government of India, is likely to succeed Sir Atul as the High Commissioner for India.

The death is announced of Douglas Percival Pielou, a Member of Parliament.—Reuter.

Divers have recovered bodies of four workmen who were trapped and drowned in the tunnel being constructed at the Deptford Dry Dock.—Reuter.

GOOD NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS FOR INDIANS.

AUSTRALIAN GOVT'S GOODWILL.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

That the position of Indians in Australia has considerably improved and their interests are now well looked after is evident from a communique issued by the Government of India. It says: By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliamen British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of invalid and old age pensions and maternity allowances. The old age pension is payable to men above 65 years of age or above 60 years if they are permanently incapacitated for work and to women above 60 years provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously in Australia for at least 20 years.

The invalid pension is obtainable by persons who being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an old age pension have whilst in Australiae become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years. The maternity allowance which has been extended to Asiatic mothers in Australia who are British subjects amounts to £5/- and is given to a woman for every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant of the Commonwealth or intends to settle therein.—A. P.

U. S. RECOGNISES "GOVERNMENT OF VIOLENCE"

PRESIDENT CALLES' ALLEGATION.

New York.—Addressing a party of the United States visitors to Mexico City, President Calles said that he was willing to submit differences with Washington over the new land and patroleum laws to the Hague if such was the only way to avoid a greater menace to Mexico. He expressed the opinion that withdrawal of the United States' recognition to his Government would be interpreted by his opponents as an encouragement of revolt. He declared that revolutionary efforts had already begun, but Government was suppressing them. As regards Nicaragua, President Calles said that two Governments were established in Nicaragua, namely violence and illegality, and legality "Mexico recognised the Government of legality. The United States recognised the Government of violence. That is all."—Reuter.

MR. SAKLATWALA'S PHILOSOPHY

Mr. Saklatwala, who arrives in Bombay on Friday next, sums up the philosophy of his life in these pregnant words:

"RAILSPLITTER'S PHILOSOPHY."

"I mean to do the best I can, the very best I know how, and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything—if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right will make no difference.

MADRAS RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT BILL.

SWARAJIST URGE MODIFICATION.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Congress Party and will be among those to be ballotted for for the next meeting of the Madras Council:—"The Council recommends to Government to recommend to the Governor-General to disallow the Madras Religious Endowments Bill in the form in which it was passed in view of grave irregulation in the procedure and manner in which it was pushed through the Council."

The party has also adopted a resolution recommending that the districts comprised in the Andhra University area except those parts of the Ganjam and Bellary Districts in which Telugu is not the predominant language, should be constituted into a separate province for all legislative and administrative purposes.—A. P.

THE SCIENCE CONGRESS

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the Science Congress at Calcutta from January 2nd to January 7th under the presidency of Dr. Simonson, fdunder and General Secretary of the Congress for thirteen years. A presentation was made to Dr. Simonson to-day in appreciation of his services to the Science Congress.—A. P.

Mr. Gandhi did not come here from Benares. He proceeds, on Tuesday morning, on his Bihar tour.—A. P.

CHINESE SITUATION IMPROVING.

"COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION" APPOINTED.

BANKS REFUSE TO OPEN DOORS

The recent messages from Hankow State that Sun Yet-Sen's son has assumed control of the British Concession and a Council of Administration has been appointed.

Barring a few mob incidents here and there the situation is generally regarded as much improved.

Banks at Hankow are still kept closed and all business is at a standstill.

ANTI BRITISH FEELING.

It is reported from Hankow that the "Administration Council" mentioned earlier has undertaken to preserve law and order.

The situation is outwardly quiet, and the atmosphere generally expectant, but rabidly anti-British feeling prevails in native city as well as in Auchang, Ichang and Shasi.

All posters in the British concession at Hankow have been removed. Banks were not opened to-day and only little trading is being carried on.—Reuter.

CHINESE MOB PELT STONES AT MARINES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Shanghai.—Coolness and good humour of the marines at Kiukiang where the landing of parties had to face a situation similar to Hankow are related by Missionary Refugees. The Marines who withstood a two hour attempt of mob to tear down barbed wire barricades, were pelted with brickbats by the crowds and 3 marines were slightly injured. The Naval men treated the situation as a joke. To an agitator who theatrically challenged the marines to shoot him, bored a looking sailor, who strolled up and took him by the ear and remarked "you just hop it inatey" and the Agitator ran off. There was another amusing incident when demonstrators repeatedly threw stones on a particular marine who finally approached the assailant and threatened "to give him one in slack of his trousers" if he threw another stone. The assailant went off, but later threw stone upon which the sailor coolly carried out his threat and Chinese fled terror-stricken.—Reuter.

STEAMER COMPELLED TO LAND CARGO AT TSINGTAO.

Tsingtao.—Steamer "Etha" carrying cargo, arms, and ammunition from Germany to Tsinan for General Changsungchang against the southern war lord, Shantung, has been compelled to land her cargo here, because the authorities found that she carried further 3,000 cases of aeroplanes and munitions consigned to Foochow, presumably destined for Sunchuanfang, the Shanghai dictator, who had formerly commanded Foochow, but was recently driven out by the Cantonese.—Reuter.

CHINESE LEADER'S ASSURANCE.

HANKOW, Jan. 10.

Chen conferred to-day with the British and American businessmen and assured them that business interests at Hankow would be conserved and they had nothing to fear.—Reuter.

JAPANESE REPORT DEPRECATED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Peking.—The Foreign Office deprecates the Japanese report from Peking to the effect that the Peking Government are planning "to carry out the withdrawal of foreign Concessions at Tientsin." It is pointed out that the Peking Government does not exist. Hence the report is regarded as baseless, but the majority of Britons at Peking express the opinion that in view of the "extreme weakness" illustrated by the abandonment of the Hankow Concession, some Chinese hot-heads may desire to achieve a similar triumph elsewhere.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS TO ADMINISTER BRITISH CONCESSION.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Hankow (Sunday Morning).—The British Concession is very quiet. British municipal police is again functioning without arms, but the armed Nationalist police remain, though soldiers have been withdrawn. The Nationalist authorities have forbidden public gatherings and ordered the removal of all anti-British posters in the Concession.

Refugees from Kiukiang state that the Nationalist flag has been hoisted on the British consulate there, and the Consul has taken refuge on board the British warship.

NATIONALISTS TO ADMINISTER BRITISH CONCESSION.

Nationalists Sun Fo, who is Sun Yat-sen's son, Soongt-syen and Eugene Chen, Ministers of Communications, Finance and Foreign affairs, respectively, assumed office on Friday as members of "Council for the Administration of the British Concession."—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Peking.—It is reliably stated that the Chinese Commission connected with the last year's abortive Tariff Conference has decided to petition Government to enforce Washington surtaxes as from 1st February, and also to declare Chinese tariff autonomy from January 1st 1929.—Reuter.

SIKH GURU'S DAY AT PINDI.

MOSLEMS DEMAND STOPPAGE OF MUSIC.

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

In connection with the Sikh procession in honour of the birthday of Sri Guru Gobind Singhji, a deputation of leading Moslems of Rawalpindi waited on the Deputy Commissioner yesterday, and requested him to order the stoppage of music before the Jumma Mosque at all times of day and night. The Deputy Commissioner after hearing the explanation of the Sikh leaders, could not see his way to accede to the demands of Moslems. So, the Sikh procession to-day played music all along the route.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SHILLONG.

EUROPEAN CLUB BURNT DOWN.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The European Club in Shillong was burnt to ashes in the early hours of this morning. The loss is estimated at over a lakh of rupees. The fire is still smouldering.—A. P.

INDIA'S GREAT RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF KESHAB CHUNDER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

"When democracy was being emphasised in political spheres, Keshab Chunder, by introducing democracy in religious spheres, tried to show the great necessity of getting behind the veils and finding in every religion what it had of value," said Dr. W. S. Urquhart, addressing a public meeting held in connection with the anniversary of Keshab Chunder. The speaker hoped that remembrance of this India's great religious teacher would inspire them to make more earnest endeavours towards highest service of India.

Rev. Robert S. Lorring of Millwaee (Representative of the American Unitarian Association) said that ever since the time of the late Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Calcutta had been blessed with a number of great men, prophets, seers, and poets, who had done more to spread its fame over the world, and America in particular. As Keshab Chunder was true to his vision throughout his life, it was for them now to be true to his work to unite in their hopes, thoughts, and actions, so that their minds might be purified and disciplined, and their sympathy towards all men might be broadened and enlarged.

Dr. S. K. Datta, who presided, said that, Keshab Chunder's influence would be undying in this country because he stood for one thing which was the very essence of Indian civilisation, namely, the insistence on the supremacy of spiritual life.—Free Press.

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

SWARM OF CANDIDATES CONTESTING.

DR. P BANERJEE SWARAJISIST NOMINEE,

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The first sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the last general election commenced to-day with the Hon. Mr. K.C. De, Member Revenue Board, in the chair. The house was pretty full and the visitors' galleries were crowded. To-day's business consisted merely in taking the oath of allegiance, and many were new-comers in the house and were welcomed by the elders.

As is usual, the discussion centred round the election of the President. The decision of the Swaraj Party, which was arrived at only to-day to run their own party candidate for the post of the President in the person of Dr. Promothnath Bannerjee, has greatly simplified the question. The lobby gossip is that the tie will be between the Raja of Santosh and Dr. Bannerjee. It is said that the Raja will be supported by the Government, Responsivists and a large number of Mahomedans. Dr. Bannerjee will get the full support of his party, whose strength is believed to be more than forty. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardhy is another candidate and he commands some twenty votes of his community. It seems certain that the Raja of Santosh has the greatest chance. Besides these three there are eight more aspirants for the post of the President.

PROBABLE MINISTERS.

As to Mr. Moberly's motion for provision of Ministers, nothing definite is known. Sir Provis Chandra Mitter, Nawab of Dacca, and Mr. Ghuznavi are the names mentioned in this connection. The Swarajists are trying hard to win over the members of the other party or group in order to carry a motion refusing the demand. With this object in view they are said to have written letters to several members requesting them to vote with them. However the election of the President is the absorbing topic now and brisk canvassing is going on for the purpose.—Free Press.

CHANCES FOR A RAJAH.

A notable aspirant for the chair is the Rajah of Santosh, ex-Minister who, it is stated, will receive the support of the officials as well as the nominated members. Unless there be any withdrawals before the actual voting begins to-morrow the election by process of elimination will prove a protracted business, for, the Council and it is somewhat difficult at this stage to forecast as to the candidate on whom the choice may fall. It is, however, generally believed that the Raja of Santosh is likely to receive the largest support even from the early stage. All his rivals will thus start with a disadvantage in that they will only receive the support of their respective parties. Towards the closing stages of the voting the Swarajists, it is expected, will vote for him. All the parties are holding their respective meeting this evening when they will arrive at a final decision as to the line of action to be adopted to-morrow.

3 HINDUS AND 7 MUSLIMS CONTESTING.

Of the ten candidates three are Hindus and seven are Mahomedans. Some of the latter may withdraw. It is stated that none of the Mahomedan candidates is likely to top the list. After eliminations the real tie will be between the Raja of Santosh, Independent and Dr. Pramath Nath Banerjee, the Congress candidate. The two Mahomedan Council parties have not yet definitely decided as to which way they will vote if all the Mahomedan candidates are eliminated. It is thus evident that the success of the candidates depend on the casting of votes by the Mahomedans.—A.P.

"A PURDAH MEETING."

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

A well-attended meeting of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Council was held this evening within closed doors and the strictest secrecy was observed.

It is understood that the line of action to be adopted by the party in regard to the presidential election and the demand for Ministers' salaries was thoroughly discussed and a special resolution was adopted deciding to pledge members not to divulge the proceedings to the press.—A. P.

4 NOMINATIONS RECEIVED SO FAR.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Four nominations have been received up till now for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council, those of Mr. Abdul Kasem, Mr. Altaf Ali, Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majumdar and Dr. Pramathanath Banerjee. Nominations will be received by the Legislative Department up to 12 o'clock this noon. It is understood that one more nomination will be received from the Mahomedan group.—A. P.

OPENING OF BENGAL COUNCIL SESSION.

LIVELY SCENES IN THE CHAMBER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The first meeting of the third reformed Bengal Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber. The only business transacted was a formal one, namely the taking of oath of allegiance by the members of the Council. With the exception of a few almost all the one hundred and forty members attended the Council. Mr. Kiran Chunder De, the senior member of the Indian Civil Service, who has been appointed Chairman until the President is elected took the chair. A notable feature was that one of the labour members an actual mill hand, walked hand in hand into the Council Chamber with title holders and party leaders. The Indian members were variously dressed barring a few who had eschewed their national dress for good. The Indian members came in their national costume, the Swarajists almost all in khaddar and the Mahomedans in pant and achkan. Mr. Subash Chunder Bose, an elected member now detained in the Mandalay jail, was absent.—A.P.

U. P. COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

LALA SITARAM ELECTED PRESIDENT

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

The United Provinces Legislative Council met to-day at Lucknow. Out of 123 members, as many as 113 took the oath of allegiance to the Crown, the remaining ten members being absent. The only item of business on the agenda was the election of President of the Council. Rai Bahadur Lala Sitaram who was President of the last Council, was unanimously re-elected and he was congratulated by the leaders of all Parties in the Council. The Council stands adjourned till the 24th January.—A.P.

C. P. COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP

SIR M. CHITNAVIS ELECTED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 10.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council, on re-assembling this afternoon, proceeded with the business of electing a President, Messrs. V. M. Kale, Responsivist, and Syed Yasin withdrew from the contest. Sir M. Chitnavis secured 47 votes, while the other candidate, Mr. Ghanesham Gupta secured 20 votes. Sir S. M. Chitnavis was declared duly elected.

After the election of the President the Council proceeded with the election of 6 members to serve on the Committee of Public Accounts for 1926-27, and of 3 members to the High School Education Board by the non-official members of the Council. The Council was adjourned till noon to-morrow.

The Governor's approval of the election of the President is awaited and Sir S. M. Chitnavis will occupy the Presidential Chair to-morrow.—A.P.

DR. KITCHLEW TO RESUME PRACTICE

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

It is understood that Dr. Kitchlew has decided to resume practice at the bar. For the present he will stay at Amritsar but he intends shortly to establish his practice in the Lahore High Court. Dr Kitchlew was one of the very earliest non-co-operators who gave up practice in 1920 and since then had not resumed it. He now intends to devote his whole time to his professional engagements. Dr. Kitchlew who has recently been elected General Secretary of All-India Muslim League in succession to Mr. Zahur Ahmad will carry on his work from Amritsar, while the office of the Muslim League will be at Delhi. He recently paid a visit to Meerut and Lucknow in connection with the League's work and intends to form a Young Muslim Party in all provinces.—A.P.

BYE-ELECTION AT PUNJAB.

The names of Diwan Chaman Lal and Dr. Nandlal have been duly nominated for the West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency in the Legislative Assembly where a bye-election will take place shortly owing to the resignation of his seat by Lala Lajpatrai.—A.P.

DEATH OF PROMINENT MYSORE OFFICIAL.

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

Mr. Mahomed Zahiruddin Mecci, director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore died suddenly of heart failure as he was starting for the Shraddanand Memorial meeting held last evening. Mr. Mecci was 55 years old.—A. P.

We note with regret the death of Mr. Mahomed Zahiruddin Mecci, director of Industries and commerce in Mysore. Mr. Mecci is the scion of the illustrious Mecci family of Mysore and filled with great distinction several high posts in Mysore. He was the first official to make a dispassionate and clear study of the economic aspects of Charka, which he recommended to the Govt. of Mysore to be adopted as a necessary subject in the elementary schools.

TARIFF BOARD AT CALCUTTA

BOUNTY TO STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The Tariff Board sat to-day and will take evidence for a couple of days more. Representatives of the Indian Steel Wire Products Company gave evidence this morning in support of their claim for a further protection. Messrs. K. B. N. Kapadia and M. T. Derbyshire urged that their industry should be considered a national one and in order to settle and ensure the prospects of the industry for a definitely long period so that internal competition might thereby be also encouraged and fostered. They proposed that the additional bounty claimed by them with the existing protective duty of Rs. 60 per ton on wire and nails should be continued for a period of another ten years from April 1927 and that retrospective effect should be given from the time they restarted works—A.P.

Shanghai.—All foreigners have now left Kiukiang.—Reuter.

Berlin.—Death has occurred of Houston Chamberlain, son-in-law of Richard Wagner, the notorious wartime anti-Britisher.—Reuter's Special.

SWAMIJI'S GREAT MISSION.

(Continued from previous page.)

Mr. N. C. Kelkar addressing the meeting criticised the treatment of untouchables and made an appeal for the All India Shraddanand Memorial Fund as a result of which Mr Godbole announced that he would make a donation of Rs. 1000. A.P.

AT AGRA.

Swami Shraddanand Memorial Day was celebrated here in Aryasamaj Mandir. A mass meeting was held at which eloquent and stirring speeches recounting the meritorious services rendered by the venerable deceased Swami in the cause of Vedic faith and for Mother India were delivered. Appeal for funds to carry on the mission of the Swami was also made.

CELEBRATIONS AT SALEM.

SALEM, Jan. 10.

Shraddhanandji Day was observed here with great earnestness. Despite weak health, Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar, ex-President of the Congress went round and busied himself. There was voluntary suspension of all business in the bazars. The meeting in the evening was very largely attended and was representative of all communities. A feature of the meeting was that untouchables took part along with others.—Free Press.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN DELHI.

MORNING PRAYERS AT JAMNA.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The Hindus of Delhi commemorated the Shraddhanand Day with complete devotion. Four meetings were held and people mustered strong to express their love for the late ascetic. Early in the morning at the Jamna, prayers were offered for invoking peace to the departed soul.

An open air meeting was held at the Queen's Park, opposite the Hardinge Library. Thousands of Hindus and Sikhs were present. Dr. Keshavdev Shastri was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in introductory speech remarked that Swami Shraddhanand had sacrificed his life for the people. His greatness was evident from the fact that within a week of his death, all journals in India expressed deep sorrow at the tragedy and had eulogised the services of the martyr. The proverb ran to the effect that the greatness of a man could be realised after his death and Swamiji, the chairman said had proved it.

Pandit Arya Muni remarked that according to the Vedas, a true Sanyasi was one who always welcomed death. The departed Swami had practically proved it.

SOCIAL REFORM AT MAIL SPEED.

Pandit Rishi Ram, Arya Samaj worker, Malabar, next related harrowing details of the condition of the Southern India untouchables. Continuing the speaker said: "It was Swami Shraddhanand, who then heard the call and came to the help of the so-called depressed people."

Swami Brahmanand an old Sanyasi who had spent great part of his life with Swami Shaddhanand, said that the departed Swami carried out the work of social reform at mail speed. He dined with chamars and scavangers, not caring for opposition from the conservative section of the Hindus.

Raja Saheb of Mahesa who followed advised the Hindus not to be overpowered by sentiments of revenge but to observe complete control inspite of greatest provocation. Mr. Manilal Kothari expressed his heart-felt sorrow at the demise of Swamiji. He made a stirring appeal to all to subscribe to the Shraddhanand Memorial Fund.

A voice: If every Hindu subscribes his one day's income, a crore of rupees could easily be raised.

Lala Shankarlal, referring to the work of Swamiji for the uplift of the depressed sons of India, observed that the best memorial that could be raised in his honour was to do away with the curse of untouchability.

Sardar Gurbux Singh next paid a glowing tribute to Swamiji's life-long work.

Mr. Kanwar Sukhlal then made an appeal for funds. Funds were then collected. People vied with one another in contributing their mite.

SANATANA SABHA MEETING.

Another meeting was held at Havelock Square in Raisena under the auspices of Sanatan Dharam Sabha. Sanatanists were urged to contribute to the Memorial Fund started by Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.—Free Press.

"DO NOT RETALIATE."

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO HINDUS

BENARES, Jan. 10.

Replying to the address presented by the Benares Municipality Mr. Gandhi said that Swaraj was Ramraj which could not be attained without the help of Sita who was so pure that even fire could not touch her. He asked the ladies to develop all virtues of Sita who lead a simple life and wore hand made cloth. He exhorted the Hindus not to lose the balance of mind on the cowardly assassination of the great reformer Swami Shraddhanand by a Muslim and not retaliate either by words or action. He said if a mad fanatic did a wrong act it was not right and proper for Hindus to behave similarly. The Hindus, whose ancient religion and dharma always preached toleration, should forget and forgive the reprehensible action of a misguided mad brother. They should act like gods towards a Satan and give love for hatred. He appealed to Muslims to follow their religion truly and not be carried away by blind fanaticism.—A.P.

GURUKAL STUDENTS' RESOLVE.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Students of the Gurukal Kangri have decided to go on a day's fast and contribute that money to the Swami Shraddanand Memorial Fund. Free Press.

TRIAL OF ABDUL RASHID

VISITORS NOT ALLOWED.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Abdul Rashid, who has been arrested in connection with the death of Swami Shraddanand, will be produced in the court of Mr. Harnam Dass Bhawant, Additional District Magistrate, on Tuesday, when it is stated visitors will not be allowed. Free Press.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Abdul Halim (husband of Shanti Devi and a police Sawar in the Sukkhar police,) who had been summoned to Delhi in connection with the Swami's murder told the police that he was an indoor patient at the Sukkhar Hospital on the 23rd of December, the day on which the murder of the Swami was committed. He only knew of the crime when he saw a mourning procession of Hindus in black parading the streets the next day. He denied having any connection with the murder and said that he had never seen Abdul Rashid (the accused), in his life. Halim also made a reference to his unsuccessful criminal suit against the late Swami and others for the recovery of his children as also to his civil suit pending in the court of the Sessions Judge, Delhi.

The report of Taj Mahomed's (father of Shanti Devi) arrest still lacks confirmation. Enquiries made show that the police does not know his whereabouts and does not know whether he has been arrested. The case is expected to come up for preliminary enquiry to-morrow morning before Mr. H. P. Barnet. There aren about twelve prosecution witnesses and the case for the prosecution may take two days. Many people have applied for seats in the court which are limited to about thirty.—A.P.

BEHAR ELECTION APPEAL.

MR. D. SINHA'S RETURN DECLARED INVALID.

PATNA, Jan. 10.

The commissioners, Justice Sir Basant Kumar, Mullick, Mr. Sweeny, Dist. and Sessions Judge, Patna and Mr. Patel, Barrister, who heard the election petition of Mr. Thakur Mahendranath Shah Deo against the election of Mr. Devikaprasad Sinha to the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council from Palamu non-Mahomedan rural constituency passed order to-day, declaring the election invalid inasmuch as they hold that the returning officer had wrongly rejected the nomination of Mr. Mahendranath Shahdeo.—Free Press.

COCHIN MAHARAJAH TO ABDICATE,

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S VISIT.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

It is reported that Cochin papers are giving currency to rumours of impending abdication of the Maharaja. The sudden visit and prolonged stay of Sir Sankaran Nair and the Presence of the Political Agent give colour to the rumour. There is also a talk of a civilian being appointed as Dewan.—F.P.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

MINISTERS FROM ALL PROVINCES TO ATTEND.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 10.

A conference of educational administrators has been convened by the Government at Delhi from the 10th to 14th January under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. It will be attended by the Directors of Public Instruction of all provinces in India and Burma and probably by more than one minister of education. The aim of the conference is to afford those engaged in the practical administration of education an opportunity to discuss the problem of common interest and exchange experiences. It is understood that the agenda is based on the suggestions supplied by the local Governments and include the following:—Compulsory education, connection between education and employment, adaptation of teaching in rural areas to rural requirements and conditions, adult education, English teaching in vernacular schools, comparative advantages more specially financial of public and private management in educational institutions and European education.—A.P.

DEATH OF A PARLIAMENT MEMBER

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The death is announced of Douglas Percival Pielou, a Member of Parliament.—Douglas Percival Pielu was born on Oct. 17 1887 and entered bank Service in 1909. He joined Military Service later and was severely wounded in the battle of Loos in 1915. He was Hon. Secy. to the House of Commons British Legion Branch.

LATEST NEWS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Normal condition prevailed in Calcutta to-day although armed Gurkhas and police are guarding the affected area. Enquiries at the medical college goes to show that the injured persons are progressing favourably. No arrests have been made yet.—F. P.

His Excellency the Governor has invited Sir Shankarrao Chitnavis who has been elected President of the C. P. Council for an interview this evening probably with a view to discuss the question of Ministry and its personnel. It is very likely that Mr. Raghvendra Rao will be invited very shortly.—A. P.

BRITISH TUTELEGE NECESSARY FOR INDIA!

ERA OF GOODWILL AHEAD.

BURDWAN UNBURDENS HIMSELF.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

In an article in the "Asiatic Review" on "India at the Imperial Conference", the Maharaja of Burdwan referring to the criticism in the Indian Press that he had not advanced Indian nationalist aspirations or the communal outlook of fanatical Hindus and Muslims at the Conference, says that the former would have been as suicidal to India's interests as the latter would have been ludicrous. He expresses the opinion that it must be admitted that, however disappointed the Swarajist or Nationalist may be, he must make up his mind to evolve a form of self-government under, and with, British rule in India and with the supreme Government in India, continuing more or less the present form, but more Indianized in Executive and services than at present.

AN ERA OF GOOD-WILL FOR INDIA.

Summarising India's achievements at the Conference, he says that her experiments in forestry gave India a distinct upper hand to explain the field of action to the Lovat Committee, while as regards the Imperial Economics, Mr. Chadwick "did his share nobly". As regards the Empire Marketting Board and voluntary preference to Empire goods, he points out that India is unable to sacrifice her foreign markets at the present stage of her development. "We did very well indeed as regards Imperial Defence" and did not budge an inch regarding India's absolutely essential military defence.

He concludes by saying that if the goodwill that General Hertzog showed him and the good spirit shown by the South African Delegates to India and Indians whilst in India will lead to a real betterment of the position of Indians in South Africa, then an era of goodwill and good fellowship will be opened up for India and Indians in all Dominions which will go far to make the position of Indians secure in the Dominions and India's status better and more substantial at future Imperial Conferences.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL REDCROSS SOCIETY.

TO VISIT INDIA IN MARCH.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The delegation of the International League of Red Cross Societies Paris headed by the Hon. John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League and consisting of Mr. Gielgud, Mr. and Mrs. Pope and Colonel Furber will arrive in India at the end of this month on its way back from the second Oriental Red Cross Conference recently held at Tokyo and will stay in this country up to the beginning of March. The object of the delegation's visit is, to gain first hand knowledge of progress which has been made in India in carrying on peace time programme of Red Cross. A.P.

TAMIL NADU NATIONALIST CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Delegates to the Tamil Nadu Conference, which will be held either at Madras or Salem, in April, will have to agree to the creed of the Association, which is to work by honourable and peaceful means for the attainment of Swaraj and promote the growth of united Indian Nation by removing all causes of inter-communal discords and separatist tendencies. The number of delegates is limited to five hundred. Tamilians in the colonies have been requested to send in their representatives.

For the presidentship of the Conference, the names of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. M.R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Maulana Mahomed Ali are recommended. The Association's programme includes Council work, which will mainly be based on the policy of Responsive Cooperation. Free Press.

NDIAN SEA & LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

A DECREASE IN DECEMBER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

According to returns received in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the grand total of the gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during December, 1926, amounted to Rs. 354 lakhs as against Rs. 406 lakhs in the preceding month, and Rs. 397 lakhs in December 1925. The total revenue realised in the nine months, April to December 1926, was Rs. 3,554 lakhs as against Rs. 3,552 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The Protective Special Duties collected on private imports during the nine months April to December 1926, aggregated Rs. 226 lakhs. The duties on Government stores, inclusive of protective duties, amounted to Rs. 68 lakhs, being the same as in the nine months ended December, 1925. —A. P.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

SIR LESLIE WILSON ON THEIR ROLE.

"BE TRUE TO YOURSELVES AND TO INDIA."

At the annual dinner of the Bombay Branch of the European Association at Green's Restaurant, His Excellency the Governor, responding to the toast said,

I must ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept my very sincere thanks for the most courteous and generous terms in which you have proposed my health; and I need not say how grateful both Lady Wilson and I are to you for the words which you have used about my wife's illness—words typical of that great sympathy which we both received on all hands during that time of great anxiety.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES AGAIN.

I consider it a very great honour to be the first Governor of Bombay as I understand I am to speak at a dinner of the European Association in this great city more particularly as the Bombay Branch was inaugurated over thirteen years ago. At the same time, I must confess to a feeling that, to reply to a speech such as that to which I have just had the pleasure of listening, is not a task one undertakes without some feelings of trepidation for, as you have mentioned there has been, during the past few days, considerable criticism in the local press, both in Bombay and in Calcutta, on a speech delivered on a similar occasion. I should not have referred to this had you not done so, as I am sure we were all delighted to hear you read the letter you have received from Mr. Langford James—and I regret, with you, that he is not able to be present here with us this evening. It is an undoubted fact that phrases and sentences, read, in cold print often convey a very different meaning to the reader than they do to an audience which has the opportunity of hearing them uttered and I must confess myself that, when I read in the papers the speech to which you have alluded, I felt that several of my European friends in the Presidency must be murmuring to themselves the words to be found in the poetry of the anti-Jacobin:—

"Out of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,

Save, save, oh save me, from the candid friend."

Mr. James's letter, however, has completely remarks partook of it existed, that his remarks partook of the candid friend character.

CONSTITUTION AND CO-OPERATION.

Speaking to-night, to a large and so representative a gathering of the European community in Bombay, I think I may claim that here, in this great industrial centre, Europeans and Indians in commerce, in public life, and in politics, work together better and in greater harmony than perhaps in any other portion of India.

I know that it has been usual for His Excellency the Viceroy, on the yearly occasions when he accepts the hospitality of the European Association in Calcutta, to take the opportunity of speaking at length on the political situation in the country. It would be presumptuous on my part to do the same. I think, however, I may say this, which I feel very strongly, that the successful working of any constitution in India must necessarily depend entirely on sincere co-operation between all those who have to take a part, however great or however small, in the complex machinery of constitutional Government. Here, in India all will admit that Europeans and Indians alike have much to learn from each other. The European must necessarily learn much of India from Indians; and Indians will, I know, agree with me that they have much to learn, at any rate of constitutional Government, from England.

"BE TRUE TO INDIA."

True to ourselves and true to India! Yes—indeed it is the duty of the English community to be true to itself. It is your duty to protect British Minorities throughout India, and to see that their just claims are satisfied, and, more, than that, you have, as your Chairman has said, a special obligation to the Anglo-Indian, and the domiciled community in their political aspirations, and the fostering of a relationship of cordiality and co-operation with Indians who are working constructively for the Government of India.

True to India! The days we read of in those interesting books of Mr. William Hickie's life are gone. You can be true to India—not, as he seemed to think right in those days, by taking out of India all he could get in as short a time as possible. There is, I hope, no European who looks on India now with the eyes of Mr. Hickie. The European of to-day can be true to India by a just and a fair appreciation of what India has done for him and given to him, and by remembering that it is his duty to play his part in promoting the civic and the political advance of a country which is his temporary home—but his home, none the less, for many years.

I have detained you too long. Let me, however, ask the European Association to carve on its portals that all embracing advice of that great soldier, to which I have alluded,—"Be true to yourselves and to India" and if you follow that great precept, India must flourish—the European community will have its full, just, and fair share in India's prosperity, and the British will have held aloft again that flag of freedom which, for centuries past, our ancestors have fought for, and which stands supreme before the world as a symbol of Britain's greatness, and of Britain's understanding of the desires and aspirations of the younger nations which form part of that great Imperial Brotherhood which we are proud to call the Commonwealth of British Nations.

RULE OF "CLEVER CRIMINALS"

"DREADFUL" CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

ITINERANT PRINCE ON SOVIET GOVT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Prince Melikoff of Russia who is at present in Calcutta refereed in an interview to the present condition in Russia.

SOCIAL & INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF RUSSIA.

He said, "The industrial and social conditions at present prevailing in Russia are dreadful and the hardships to which the people are subjected every day are almost unbelievable. Food restrictions are relentlessly enforced. The only people who are free from the stress of circumscribed freedom and poverty are the rulers, and on their existence, on the scale at present enjoyed, is made possible only because of the loyalty of the Red Army, they are supporters of the military to the utter extinction of interest in the welfare of the working and peasant classes. The greatest proof of this came when, at the height of the famine period when the poorer classes were literally starving, the Red Government was exporting wheat from the southern ports on the Black Sea regardless of the piteous outcries from the needy populace. Such measures brought great wealth to the Government, but the bulk of the riches found its way into the pockets of the rulers or the coffers of those who financed propaganda schemes.

CLEVER "RED" PROPAGANDISTS.

"There can be no two opinions as to the cleverness of those who have made themselves responsible for the Red propaganda and it is obvious that the present grave situation in China has been commingly fostered by Red agencies and the disturbing elements are instructed by Red direction.

A FAINT HOPE.

With the internal experiences of the country, it is a matter for no surprise that thousands should have left for safe sanctuary of other countries and the result is that Berlin and Paris and other continental cities are filled with members of the Russian nobility many of whom are carrying out humble tasks to maintain a livelihood. Not a few are taxi drivers and many others found employment in factories: So depressed is the mass of the people, hurried by the severities that scarce have a precedent, that will-power is almost non-existent, and even the will to live seems but faint. That is why, at the moment at least, there is no imminent danger of a rising. The people are too heavily crushed, and so widespread and secret are the machinations of Red spies and agencies that even members of one family are suspicious of and fear each other. A faint hope lies in the fact that the masses of the people are not in sympathy with the dictates of Communism. Essentially the people are religious, great patriots, and their family life and creed are very strict. All national characteristics that are denounced by the Communism and if the religious strain can only re-assert itself in the army, then by the sheer weight the assertions would carry there might come a turnong of the tide. But" added His Highness, "this is only what might be and though it may possibly come at any time, I am afraid the future of Russia is still very dark and it is impossible to say what might happen in the future.

RULE OF BRAINY "CRIMINALS."

At the present time Russia is ruled by clever criminals, criminals with brains. Torture chambers still exist and are still used. The morale of the people is temporarily broken." His Highness instanced 'Red' methods by relating how he himself with 30 others was incarcerated in a tiny cell.

His Highness then said 'the Red troops are honest; up to a certain price they can be bought. Even trade emissaries," he continued, "are nothing but disguised promulgators of revolutionary propaganda and there can be no doubt that it is a fact that very surely the tentacles are being extended to other countries with results such as have been evident in China and Java. But, though the tide may turn, the rising generation has been made so accustomed to an unsurpassable rottenness of social conditions that many years must elapse before anything like happiness can be re-established.

PREFERS TO BE ITINERANT.

For myself I shall return to Russia immediately if it becomes obvious that I can be of assistance to my country. But until that time arrives, I intend to continue my travels round the world which at present include visits to Australia, India, Ceylon, and Egypt, and then I shall return to take up my residence in France."

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INSTITUTION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

SHRI SARASVATI VIDYALAYA.

Many efforts are being made everywhere for the uplift of the masses by spread of education, and the managing committee of Shri Saraswati Vidyalaya, Poona Camp, takes this opportunity to bring to the notice of the public one such effort in this direction. This institution was founded on 1st April 1919, to provide facilities for imparting Primary Education to the children of Backward and Depressed Classes. It commenced work with 41 boys on the roll and to-day the number has gone up to 181, thus proving the long-felt need filled by the institution. The school provides for the full course of Primary Education and also Secondary Education up to Standard III as prescribed by the Government Education Department. The work done by the institution has been favourably noticed from time to time by the Educational Department of the Government and also by other eminent educationists. As the number of boys is rapidly increasing the responsibilities to provide necessary equipment to maintain and increase the efficiency of the school are also increasing, and the managing committee, with insuffinency of funds, finds it hard to cope with the growing requirements of the institution. The school was, upto 31st March 1925, receiving from the Government Education Department an annual grant of school. This was according to Grant-in-aid 1-3rd of the expenditure incurred for the rule of the Education Department and left 2-3rd of the expenditure to be provided for from independent sources.

But on account of the Primary Education Act, the Government have given up this responsibility to aid the Primary Schools and have left the same duty to the local bodies. The Poona Cantonment Authority has not, it is understood, made any arrangements to take up the responsibility. The result has been that this school, along with other educational bodies, is in a great fix. The income from fees is only nominal as parents of most of the boys are too poor to pay for education of their children and, besides, the object of the institution being to make Primary Education, in course of time, entirely free, the managing committee does not expect to realise much from fees. Hitherto the selfless dtvotion of the founders of the school and small contributions from a few sympathisers have consitituted the only means for maintainance of the school.

But now with the rapid expansion of the institution it has become necessary to find ways and means for its upkeep: and with this object in view, the managing committee is issuing this appeal to the charitably disposed public—the ever-ready supporter of such useful institution—and confidently hopes that, looking to the sacred nature of the work the institution is doing for the uplift of Backward and Depressed Classes, a very generous response will be given to this appeal to enable the managing committee to successfully meet the growing needs of the school and make it a model Institution of its kind in this part of the country.

The Committee invites from the public contributions and donations to the Institution and trusts that it does not appeal in vain.

THE EMPRESS MILLS, NAGPUR

GOLDEN JUBILEE.

The Empress Mills started work on the 1st January, 1877 find have now completed 50 years of successful operation. Their development covers a period in the industrial history of India marked by the beginnings of that industrial revival in this country which is the first esstntial of true national growth. In that development the Cotton industry has been pre-eminent. It was the first large-scale industry organised in the country on scientific and modern lines. It is the first industry which has succeeded in establishing its independence of foreign labour and foreign capital. The Empress Mills whose Golden Jubilee was celebrated has had no small share in that development, and the history of its origin and subsequent operation is really an epitome of the history of the industry in India.

The story of the Empress Mills and of their growth and development is really the story of two men, the late Mr. Jamstjee Nasserwanjee Tata, the great pioneer of Indian Industrial Development and one of the prominent Indians of his time, and Sir Bazonji Dadabhai Mehta who carried on Mr. Tata's great work at the Mills at Nagpur. The Indian Mill Industry was in its infancy when Mr. Tata, in association with his father Mr. Nusserwanji Ruttonji Tata, entered the field. At that time there were some 15 Cotton Mills in Bombay, and the industry had not attained any very high standard of efficiency. Mr. Tata's genius carried it to a higher plane. He was himself the pioneer of Modern and Scientific manufacture and management in the Central Provinces. In his youth, during his four years' stay in England, the business of his father's firm frequently took him to Manchester, and what he saw and learnt in the busy factories of that great manufacturing town fired him with the ambition to create another Manchester in the unchanging East and to equip India with power to make for herself, with Indian labour and Indian capital, the cotton fabrics which she used in such large quantities. His first opportunity came in 1869. In that year he organised a private Company to buy up a bankrupt and derelict Oil Mill at Chinchpoogly. He converted it into a Cotton Mill, which he named the Alexandra Mill, succeeded it making it yield a fair profit, and after two years' working sold it to the well-known Hindu Merchant Kesowji Naik. The venture was his first real experience of teh industry, the pursuit of which subsequently brought him both fame and fortune. Then, with higher aims, he revisited England to make a thorough study of the newest methods adopted by the Lancashire Cotton Industry. On his return in 1874 he planned his first big Cotton Mill and travelled through the cotton growing districts in India in search of a suitable site for it. Jubbulpore was the place originally chosen by him as he was much attracted by the possibility of using the falls of the Nerbudda River to generate electric power to run his Mill. Even at that early date his acute and far-seeing mind pre-shadowed the hydro-electric development so frequently connected with his name. But a Fakir had established a shrine near the site and would not leave the spot. This site was therefore given up in favour of Nagpur. He selected the town because it was the centre of a large hand-loom industry, was at the time within easy reach of the raw material and in the neighbourhood of a profitable market, and was in an area where coal and water were accessible, besides its being the terminus of a main Railway Line. The place chosen was close to the Railway Station and to the Jumma Talao, a reservoir which is still the chief source of water supply for the Mills. Ten acres of land were bought from the Raja of Nagpur, but the plot was marshy and uneven and overgrown with rank vegetation. Mr. Tata's first object was to reclaim this marsh and convert it into a suitable site for a large factory. When people in Bombay learnt that he had selected such a remote place as Nagpur for his new Mill they shook their heads. But he was confident in his own far-sighted judgment, and, as it turned out in the end, knew his business better than they did. Even Nagpur looked askance at his venture, and a Marwari Banker who was asked to subscribe for shares in the new Mill refused to participate in the schemes of a man who, as he said, was "taking out earth and putting gold into the ground" by spending money upon the filling up of swamps. The man lived to find he was wrong and to confess that Mr. Tata had not put gold into the ground and taken out earth, but had put in earth and taken out gold.

After the site had been fixed upon, Mr. Tata promoted in Bombay in 1874, in collaboration with his father, who was a man of strong common sense and practical business abilities, a Joint Stock Company registered on 5th September 1874 under the title of "The Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufactering Company, Limited." The Original Capital which was furnished by a small number of subscribres amounted to Rs. 15,00,000 made up of 3.000 shares of Rs. 500 each. And then, despite his detractors and the diffiiulties which faced him. Mr. Tata, with characteristic energy and untiring devotion to his work, set out to make it a success. The Empress Mills were in the beginning literally the work of his own hands, and for several years he remained at Nagpur and gave the whole of his time and energy to their needs. Indian labour was then lacking in any sense of organisation, and he had to import from Lancashire more than half a dozen men for his staff of departmental Foremen. These Englishmen, almost all of whom were unlettered, were experts in their line, and they not only started the Mills but taught the Indians working under them how to handle the textile machinery.

With these able men at the head and equipped with 15,552 throstle and 14,400 mule spindles and 450 looms, driven by a pair of Compound Engines capable of developing 800 I.H.P., the Mills started work on the 1st January 1877, the day on which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India; and to associate his enterprise with this notable occasion Mr. Tata named his Mills "The Empress Mills."

FIRST BEGINNINGS.

To ignore the difficulties of the initial stages would to do Mr. Tata a great injustice. To the difficulties of building up an organisation were added those created by an inferior class of machinery which he had been tempted to purchase with a view to conserving the capital of the new Company. The results which this machinery yielded were poor, and the Mills' Shares began to fall in the market. In addition, on the 30th December 1878 there was a serious fire in the Loom Shed. Undaunted, Mr. Tata set about redeeming his errors and purchased a large amount of more efficient new machinery. His policy was justified, and in 1881 the results of it were such that a dividend of 16 per cent. could be paid to the shareholders.

From the first Mr. Tata's aim was to establish a model factory and he was always on the look-out for improvements, and ready to learn from his mistakes and to profit by them. In the beginning of 1881 he put up an electric lighting installation of running the Mills at night, and for two years tried the experiment of running the Mill double shift. But he found that it did not pay and the electric light installation was scrapped.

On the mechanical side he introduced an invention which is a great proof to his insight and courage in introducing new machinery.

UPLIFTING THE UNTOUCHABLES.

The conductors of the Sasaswati Vidyalaya of Poona have been doing pioneer educati onal work in the depressed classes.

THE EMPRESS MILL, NAGPUR.

The Empress Mill of Nagpur celebrate its Golden Jubilee the other day.

MRS. CHARLIE CHAPLIN

A recent photo of Mrs. Charles Chaplin, the former Lita Grey, who after two years of married life with the film comedian, has left him, taking their two children with her. The incident has caused a great deal of flutter in Hollywood.

A scene from the "Men of Steel" which is being screened this week at the Pathe Cinema, Royal Opera House.

FUN IN COURT.

(Continued from page 6.)

when an accused person gained his liberty and escaped from a long term of imprisonment which seemed inevitable, entirely by the skill with which counsel bantered with judge and jury alike. Frankly the case against the accused—he was charged with forgery—was a strong one, so strong that counsel for the Crown declined to inflict a long address on the jury and after a few perfunctory remarks took his seat. The defence counsel who had a hopeless job saw the jury regarded him with pity rather than respect—but he was a dour Scotchman, this counsel. After some halting and random remarks, he read out to the jurors, the names of a number of witnesses on whose evidence the learned prosecutor had relied. This was his trump-card and he determined to play it with the best results. The names belonged to a class of Indian names, ending in "das" wih which our readers are familiar—like Gokuldas, Bhagwandas, Tulsidas and so on.

"Now," said the defence counsel, "I will discuss he evidence of the witnesses upon whose word counsel for the Crown asks you to send my client to jail, namely, Gokuldas, Bhagwandas, Tulsidas and a list of other asses. It is my duty, gentlemen, to take you through the evidence of each one of these asses. I will begin with the first ass—Gokuldas. This ass stated that when the pro-note was executed by the accused the second ass, Bhagwandas, was in Surat. Let me have the story of Bhagwandas that he had, in fact, accompanied the accused, and the first ass to the bank. Clearly, therefore, the 2nd ass Bhagwandas must have been present along with the first ass Gokuldas, and this brings me to the evidence of the third ass, Tulsidas—after which, to cut a long story short, defence counsel proceeded to the other "asses" till the end of the list.

The jury, convulsed with laughter, forgot, in the tide of humour, the live issues of the case, and without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. Humour certainly had scored a remarkable victory.

THE MAHARANEES OF INDIAN STATES.

(Continued from page 6.)

deal would like to displease for such a purely personal affair. There is no appeal against the order of the Politicals in the mysterious Political Department of the Government of India. Unless their own agonies hasten their death and thus relieve them for ever from the torment of this world, there is at present no power on earth which can redress their legitimate wrongs and give them just and equitable relief. Is this not a case deserving the serious attention of Government? The Political Department is in possession of all facts and of the vagaries and misdeeds of some of the Princes relating to their Zanana on their wives. If ever this record is arranged and published it will unravel thrilling stories of human suffering far transcending the fabulous tales of the Arabian-nights.

The Viceroy's Duty.

Now that an Indian Princess has boldly come forward we appeal to Lord Irwin to institute an inquiry about such grievances and to find out whether there is any forum, where these helpless creatures can get relief. If there is no Court whose jurisdiction these oppressed persons can invoke as a matter of right, is it not the duty of the Sovereign Power to provide a legal remedy for a legal wrong? If the Paramount Power fails to move in this matter we cannot understand why it exists. These grievances are due to the despotic character of the Ruling Indian Princes, and the Paramount Power alone can bring these Princes to their senses in doing justice to these helpless dependents. It is extremely easy to redress this wrong. If by some means the power of superintendence is vested in the local High Courts to adjudicate all matters relating to the matrimonial concerns of these Princes and giving such relief to their wives and dependents as the circumstances may justify, this wrong may be set righ in no time. The Politicals are thoroughly unfit to give any relief to these helpless victims. The power no doubt vests in the Sovereign to rectify all wrongs done by those who are under his protection. The Indian Princes are under the protection of the Paramount Power. Does it not behove the representatives of the Sovereign power to provide an adequate remedy for a wrong which is becoming intolerable and which is crushing down innocent creatures? What applies to the wives of the Indian Princes holds good also in the case of second sons, sisters and parents and also in the case of of heir-apparents who are eking out a miserable existence. The problem of Indian States is now engaging the attention of Lord Irwin. Is it too much to hope that His Excellency would be pleased to consider sympathetically this delicate question and find out a proper solution for the same? We fervently appeal to His Excellency to take prompt initiative in the matter.

Orders were reserved by Mr. J. R. Blair, Additional District Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, who was engaged on 8th in hearing arguments on behalf of Miss O'brien who had applied to be tried as a European British subject and prayed for the transfer of his case from the file of Mr. S. C. Gupta, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, before whom he was to have been tried for alleged criminal breach of trust, in respect of some money said to have been entrusted to him by Miss Carmen of Karaya Road, to some other Magistrate competent to try the case.—A.P.

THERAPEUTICS IN INDIA.

SOME ASPECTS.

MAJOR CHOPRA'S INTERESTING REVIEW.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Major R. N. Chopra, I.M.S., of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines, President of the Section of Medical and Veterinary Research, Indian Science Congress, in his Presidential address touched on some aspects of the subject of Drug therapy which are important both from a professional and economic point of view. Medicine is an ancient art and drugs have been used as far back as history can take us. It is impossible to think of medicine as not connected with treatment, and drugs have from the very beginning formed an integral part of treatment. Not only does a great deal of success of medical treatment depend on the proper and correct use of drugs, but the success of surgery also has been largely dependent on the development of medicine. Surgery is, in many diseases, only a crude branch of therapy and its greatest achievements have rested on the discovery of such drugs as anaesthetics, antisseptics and disinfectants which play an all important part in this art.

Although the use of remedies dates back from antiquity it was only during the last half a century that a study of the action of drugs has been undertaken on scientific lines, and rational explanations are now forthcoming after a long period of empiricism. During the last thirty years a remarkable advance has been made in different branches of medicine, and drug therapy of to-day is emerging from empiricism so as to be based on the clearer conceptions of physiology, actiology and pathogenesis. Unfortunately the non-critical and indiscriminate use of drugs is prevalent in spite of this advance in our knowledge. One has only to look at most of the prescriptions written by practitioners in India to see the true state of affairs. There is a great temptation to prescribe 'Shot-Gun' prescriptions, as well as to advise the use of all kinds of novelties, introduced from time to time and which survive for a decade or two in the drug market. Proprietary medicines, the composition of which is not known, are commonly prescribed and different kinds of patent foods are advised, when simple remedies would be of equal value. Many kinds of digestive ferments and glandular products are included in prescriptions and they are frequently inactive, especially in India where their proteins are so readily liable to decomposition. Vaccines and serums are infected, without due regard to their utility in the condition under treatment. Amongst the lay public there is a craze for the administration of drugs by the intravenous or intramuscular routes, and the idea seems to have gained ground among medical men that drugs are only effective when given in this manner. Then again any drug advertised in a medical Journal is considered to be useful if it is backed by testimonials. It does not seem to be realised that in addition to a large number of useful and potent drugs on the market there must be a host of others of doubtful value. There is also a tendency among practitioners to overdose their patients with drugs, and an enormous amount of money is wasted on medicines. The public in this country more than anywhere else, have a childlike faith in medicines to cure all their ills, and judge the efficacy of a treatment from the number of medicines prescribed. Medical practitioners are often too complacent in satisfying this desire and sometimes even encourage it. What are the causes of this irrationalism on the part of practitioners.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The first and foremost cause of the present low status of medicine in India is the defective education in medicines generally and in pharmacology particularly, which is given to the student in this country. Two grades of medical practitioners are trained: a superior grade whose education comes to nearly the same standard as that of the students in England and America; and an inferior grade (Sub-assistant Surgeons), who have a shorter training. The pre medical education of both these grades is very poor.

There are eight medical Colleges in India turning out on an average 800 Medical Practitioners every year, but there is also a large number of medical schools which train many thousands of practitioners. The education of this latter class is of a lower standard and does not entitle them to registration in the United Kingdom. This kind of education is on the increase owing to the economic conditions prevailing in the country, but the demand is incessant and a large number of schools are being opened everywhere by private and public enterprise.

A few of the institutions in the central provincial towns are well equipped and well conducted, but most of them are poorly equipped, badly staffed and entirely unsuited to train a good class of practitioners. The result is that many of the general practitioners in India have a poor medical training. Even in the Medical Colleges, though the education is of a higher order it is not entirely satisfactory. The system of selection of teachers and professors is altogether faulty. Best available men do not always fill these appointments. The provincialisation of the medical services has only made this state of affairs much worse, so far as the services are concerned.

MEDICAL CURRICULUM.

The medical curriculum in this country both in the schools and Colleges is far from satisfactory. The medical curriculum of to-day in India is wasteful in its method of teaching and is full of detail of all sorts representing "The conceptions of half a century ago with certain laboratory procedures superimposed". The course is over-crowded and an attempt is often made to impart to the students a lot of antiquated knowledge from the text books to the detriment of the general principles of the subjects so that he only gets a very superficial knowledge. Practical instruction needs a great deal of improvement. Improvement in the method of instruction will result in the students learning more in a shorter time.

ADVERTISEMENT AND NEW DRUGS.

The second factor responsible for irrational drug therapy is the publication which is given to drugs through notices in the Medical and in the Lay Press and by means of circulars broadcasted to the members of the profession. There are many manufacturing Drug Houses in Europe and America which prepare a large number of products and introduce them to the profession. They mak sweeping claims regarding their therapeutic value, without producing very satisfactory evidence in support of their contentions. Some of these advertisements do considerable harm and even persuade people that in order to keep well one must constantly dose oneself with the drug in England. The same law applies to India. There were no safeguards in the claims made for patent and Proprietory Medicines in advertisements which were demonstratedly false.

NEW DRUGS AND OLD.

Most new drugs are introduced into medical practice either through the Agency of Scientific investigation or through commerce. When they come through Science, exaggerated claims as a rule are not made regarding their therapeutic value. When they come through Commerce, financial considerations unfortunately often dominate the situation and exaggerated claims are not infrequently made to create a demand for them among the medical profession. The advertisements are often coached in Scientific or pseudo Scientific language to impress practitioners. Commercial advertising for this reason is often misleading, though it must be admitted that many of the good class drug houses employ men with high scientific attainments, and advertise and place only such products on the market as have been properly tested. New drugs should never be allowed to come into use unless they are of unquestionable value. In the public interest they should go through proper preliminary experimentation, with adequate controls. Sir William Osler talking about the danger of new drugs and about falling under the claims of the pseudo Science and commercialised empiricism, said: Give our students a first hand acquaintance with disease and give them a thorough practical knowledge of the great drugs, and we will send out independent clear headed cautious practitioners who will do their own thinking and be no longer at the merry meretricious literature, which has sapped our independence."

MEDICAL, VETERINARY, AND ALLIED SCIENCES.

I would like to bring to your notice the necessity for closer co-operation with the sister science of veterinary medicine and with such allied sciences as zoology and botany. The problems of the veterinarians are much the same as ours, and zoologists and botanists can render us considerable help in connection with the transmission and spread of disease and its pathogenesis. Medical men and veterinarians are alike intimately concerned in pathogenic bacteria and protozoa, and there are many diseases in this country common to both men and animals. Rabies, Malta Fever, anthrax intestinal parasites, rinderpest, bovine tuberculosis etc., and many skin diseases are transmissible from animals to men. A combined investigation of such problems would be of very great value to both and would also benefit the animal wealth and agricultural resources of this country. My plea for a Central Research Institution does not proceed from any class or service motives. I regard research in medicine as of prime importance, for such research to be effective, co-ordination and co-operation is essential. Such a growth cannot be achieved by a private or individual efforts the collective resources of the nation must pull together to attain the desired harmony and progress. I have pleaded for State help, for I consider that a vast country like ours, where perhaps socialised institutions are the only effective agencies, a problem of such magnitude and importance cannot otherwise be solved. A state exists for the good of the people, and what greater service is there than a growth in the health and vigour of the races concerned?

A Baroda message dated Sunday, says:—His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda starts to-day by the Gujarat Mail for Bombay to confer with his Excellency the Governor on the future of his private lands at Davadi. Mr. Hatch will meet His Highness there.—Free Press.

ANNUAL LOSS OF 12 CRORES

EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Presiding over a public meeting held today, under the auspices of the Bengal Currency Association, at the Albert Hall, Calcutta, the Maharajah of Mymensingh said:

It is important to note that after India has entered into the international market, the prices of her export goods are determined by intednational conditions of supply and demand. In other words, sterling prices of goods like jute, rice, cotton, and wheat, are fixed irrespective of profit, and the cost of production of the producers in this country. This being so, the higher the rupee value is fixed, the lower is the return of money to Indian producers. The adoption, therefore, of exchange at 1s. 6d. in place of 1s. 4d. means loss to the producers of this country, who are no other than our cultivators. The amount of the loss is about 12 1|2 per cent. I tried to compute what this loss to producers would be in aggregate it 1s. 6d. ratio is permanently adopted. According to agricultural statistics for the year 1922-24, the acreage under rice cultivation is approximately 13 millions of acres, and taking average product of 20 maunds per acre, it appears that the entire production of rice in Bengal is 26 crores of maunds. Similarly, the area under mustard seeds is 7 lakhs of acres and taking aggregate production per acde at 6 maunds, the total production of mustard of the whole province works out at 45 lakhs of maund. I assume that of the 26 crores of maunds of rice grown in this Presidency, 13 crores of maunds are consumed by the growers themselves. Allowing for a loss of about 12 1|2 per cent. for other 13 crores of maunds, I estimate the loss on commercially available quantity of rice in Bengal at 6 1|2 crores of rupees. Similarly, I estimate the loss on seeds at 11 1|2 crores of rupees. The loss of jute crops of five hundred crores of maunds will be Rs. 5 crores. In other words, I estimate that the total loss to the people will be to the extent of Rs. 12 crores per year to this presidency, if the higher rate of exchange is adopted in place of 1s. 4d. ratio.

80 PER CENT. OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED.

According to the census figures of 1921, total population of Bengal, who are themselves producers, numbered 3 crores including their dependants. The average loss therefore, per head, among the agricultural classes works out at Rs. 4 per head owing to Government's exchange policy. This is merely arithmetical average. But I dare say though we take the producers of higher price commodities, such as jute, which are very intensely grown in certain districts of Bengal, the loss per head would work out even at Rs. 10 per head. I have already stated that three crores of people of Bengal, or 6.3 per cent. of the entire population sustain loss of 12 crores of rupees annually owing to the operations of the higher rate of exchange. But it is not agricultural classes alone who are affected. Of course farm labourers and labourers who depend for their livelihood on agricultural operations also are affected. Between these agricultural labourers and agricultural producers, we have about 80 per cent. of the population who are directly affected by the exchange ratio. We who derive our income from land, however big or however small our rent roll may be, are equally effected by a poorer return to the cultivator. The fact of loss must be well-known among all classes in Bengal.—Free Press.

TRAGEDY IN A LONELY HAMLET.

MARWARI WOMAN SHOT BY DACOITS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

A raid by dacoits on the house of a Marwari which ended in a tragedy is the latest exploit of one of the gangs of marauders who within the last few days have committed no less than three decoities in the neighbourhood of Poona. In the present instance the dacoits on Wednesday night attacked the house of a Marwari living in a lonely hamlet on the Sholapur Road, about seven miles from Poona. The occupants of the house, a Marwari and his wife were aroused by the noise of the bursting in of their back door. Before they could get up they were compelled to be still at the point of a revolver. From the details available at present it is surmised that the woman, who was a big sturdy specimen of her sex, either seized one of the intruders of tried to escape. She was fired at and two of the bullets struck her in the back killing her on the spot. This apparently frightened the dacoits who left hastily without any booty in spite of the fact that they had broken open one of the boxes. On the news reaching Poona Mr. Ellis, District Superintendent of Police proceeded to the spot for investigations into the matter.

TUTICORIN HARBOUR WORKS

TENDERS TO BE CALLED FOR.

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

At a special meeting of the Tuticorin Port Trust Board, convened to consider the reply received from Government to the telegram sent by the Board demanding a guarantee regarding the capital cost of the harbour works, it was resolved that the matter of the Tuticorin Harbour Works be referred to a firm of contractors and that it be asked to investigate the scheme and give a tender for the cost of completing it, with or without the existing plant, in a period to be stipulated by it, and estimate for the cost of providing wharf walls on the two sides of the turning basin. It was further decided that, in the meanwhile, work be carried on as at present and the question of purchase be deferred for further consideration after receipt of final orders from Government.—A. P.

OPIUM SCOURGE IN INDIA.

AN ENGLISH FRIENDS IMPRESSIONS.

An English friend of Mahatma Gandhi writes from Santiniketan to "The Manchester Guardian" in mail week:—

We arrived at the Ashram (Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's home) on Mr. Gandhi's birthday, and, of course, hundreds of people kept arriving to do him honour. There are about 200 people living at the Ashram—mostly in families. Some scholarship boys are there for three months to learn spinning and weaving so that they can go out to the villages and spend their lives working among the humblest, starting khaddar so as to augment the scanty wages of the peasants, teaching them to think for themselves, trying to break down untouchability," discouraging child marriages, and weaning the people, men, women, and children alike, from drink and opium.

At my last evening at the Ashram, I asked Mr. Gandhi once more to come to England. I said, "Will you come, please, next summer?"

"I should like to," he said, "and I will think of it when you go back." Then he bent forward with a broad smile and said:—

SET YOUR HOME IN ORDER.

"I promise you now to come at my own expense, if, when you get home, you will get hold of your Government people and convince them of the necessity of prohibiting drink and opium. If you can rouse the people of England and get hold of any influential people in positions of power, if you will convert them to this point of view, telling them how Hindus, Mahomedans, Jains, Parsees, and Christians all are asking for prohibition, I will come over with the million signatures at once."

I had already talked to the young men who had gone round picketing the drink shops four years ago. I had got the figures of the consequent decline in profits resulting in the Government getting no bids at all at their next auction of licences. Men had been imprisioned in thousands for doing this work but always more volunteers had come forward to offer themselves to stand for hours at a time outside the shops begging people to give up drink and good-humouredly chaffing any drunked who appeared. In Assam alone 1000 men were imprisoned for picketing the drink and drug shops. So I decided to go round to these places and see for myself. When my guide explained outside an opium shop that I was from England, where they had no such shops, those who had come with their small coins for the stuff began explaining why they took it. "For my cough, Miss Sahib; tell me of anything else, and I will so gladly give it up," said one old man. "For my baby sister," said a boy of 12 years old, "to keep her from crying while my mother goes out to work. She's a dhobi (washerwoman)." "Because I can't stop," said a middle-aged man with a tragic face. "Can you help me? I ache all over with it. I take so much—but I can't break myself." By now a crowd was around us—as polite and sincere and pathetic a crowd as one could see. "That's right, Miss Saheb; do something for us. It will be very good of you," they said. One said to my companion, "Can you save me and make me give it up?"

"BOMBAY COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A suggestion is being circulated that should Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola fail to secure nomination to the Legislative Council at the hands of His Excellency, he will come in by election on a bye-election to be caused by the resignation of his nephew Mr. Hoosainali Rahimtoola, and thus qualify for the Presidential gadi.

The nephew is a rising young man in the political field; the uncle is a veteran in that sphere and almost at the tag end of it. Is Sir Ibrahim so enamoured of the "gadi" that a young and rising political career should be sacrificed? Those who know Sir Ibrahim would not like to believe this of him. But will he not speak out and give a categorial denial to the suggestion now being circulated, thus enabling his friends and admirers (from a distance though they be) to hold up their heads instead of keeping them down for shame? Will not those in the know also speak out?

His friends and admirers would be extremely happy, if, in view of the unseemly scramble for the "gadi", he publicly announces that he is not prepared to accept that office except in the only manner befitting his position dignity and worthy, and that is by an election uncontested not only within the House but also outside it.—Yours, etc.,

Jan. 10. AN ADMIRER.

M.C.C. BOWLERS DEFIED.

HOME TEAM'S FINE STAND.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

M.C.C. 1st innings 381
Rangoon Gym. 1st innings 211 (10. 5 wkt)

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

The M. C. C.'s first match in Rangoon ended this evening in a draw. The Rangoon Gymkhana Club were disposed of in their first innings for 273 runs, Ashton making 48 which was the best individual score of the side. They followed on, being 208 runs behind on the first innings and thanks to the two excellent innings by Giles and Ashton who made 55 and 60 not out respectively the were able to avert an innings defeat. In the first innings Mercer took 6 wickets for 39.

Determined effort to avert and innings defeat was made by the home batsmen on resumption and by tea interval they had so far succeeded in neutralising the M.C.C attack that Giles was enabled to indulge in one of his merriest bouts of hitting witnessed against the visitors. The credit for this should, in great measure, go to Nicolson and McCarthy who, batting with clenched teeth, defied all wiles of Tate and Mercer for 35 minutes. Nicolson was getting the full face of the bat to ball and laying it heavily too whenever he got the opportunity of doing so. But McCarthy was almost always hitting the ball to the fielder.

When 35 was reached at the rate of a run a minute, Nicolson claiming 24 out of this, McCarthy needlessly got himself out by walking into the trap laid for him by Tate on legside. This let in Giles and another tenacious partnership followed which only differed from the first in respect of the much faster rate of scoring. Giles appeared to be in no mood to play for safety. After sending a half century up on the board with a hit to boundary, he thrice offdrove Boyes to ropes in one over and again knocked off 10 runs off him from four successive balls. At 64 Wyatt relieved Tate to effect a second separation, tempting Nicolson to open out and give easy return to Brown at mid-off. (69—2—37).

Giles found another good partner in Ashton, and completely assuming command of bowling, scored at great pace. He appeared particularly partial to Boyes whom he punished rather severely. His fierce hitting was responsible for the appearance of century after 80 minutes and almost simultaneously he reached his own fifty in 45 minutes. A third change bowler came to the rescue this time, Brown entrapping Giles in long field with the assistance of Eckersley. The extent to which Giles dominated bowling, will be gauged from the fact that Ashton only made seven out of 48 put on for the third wicket partnership which came to an end at 117. Giles hit 9 fours.

GAME AFTER TEA.

Bowling was entrusted to Eckersley and Parsons on resumption, and leg before decision in his favour enabled the Warwickshire man to secure his first wicket in India. This disposed of Aston who had played steady cricket for his 22 out of 50 added for the fouth wicket. This was fourth successive partnership of the innings that had withstood the attack for more than half an hour.

Stubbs broke the series when he touched a rising ball from Parsons which he should have left alone; but J. F. Gibson, coming next, gave Ashton such useful assistance that the pair held the fort against all further attacks and knocked off the deficit 15 minutes before time. Ashton was batting for 110 minutes for his 60 which included 8 fours. He gave a polished display without giving the semblance of a change and was pre-eminently the saviour of his side. The stumps were pulled up at five with scores as follows:—

ASHTON'S STEADY PLAY.

Another stubborn partnership between Ashton and Nicholson who were in possession at the close of play yesterday, and with its dissolution at the end of half an hour a quick collapse was the feature of the resumed Rangoon Gymkhana innings against the M.C.C. this morning. Monday being Mail Day for Rangoon the number of spectators present was very small when a rather late start was made with Tate and Boyes in charge of the attacks. Ashton and Nicolson played the only game that was proper under the circumstances, for with eight wickets in hand the home side were 319 runs behind with the whole day left for play. Ashton, however, never missed the opportunity to score without jeopardising his wicket and his share of the 20 runs put on while he was at crease this morning was twelve. The majority of the runs scored came off Tate's bowling, both Ashton and Nicolson twice putting him away to leg boundary. But it was he who eventually brought about the separation, clean bowling the home skipper with beautiful delivery. This partnership had withstood the attack for 80 minutes during which time they had added 69 runs of which Ashton's share was 48. A faultlessly played innings, it had held up the M.C.C. bowlers at a critical moment, but with Ashton's dismissal Nicolson failed to stay with him, and three wickets fell in half an hour for 28 runs.

After Nicolson who was next partnered by Aston had taken his score past 90 with nicely executed legside off the England bowler, Boyes, who was going everything, but claim wicket, was able to come into the picture with the assistance of Parsons who made a characteristic one hundred catching in slips that dismissed the new comer. The game had now lasted in all for nearly two hours and Nicolson who had been at the wicket all the time for 32 out of 91, left at the same total. Tate again hitting the stumps with a perfect fizzer. Though never took enterprising, the local wicket-keeper had played a correct game which was always attractive to watch. More or less even play then followed, Giles, Stybbes and Streatfield running into double figures, but E. L. Gibson was not allowed to remain long.

Putting up the highest individual score of the tour and also its second biggest partnership at the rate of scoring of over two runs a minute was how the M. C. C. celebrated their first visit in the "land of Pagodas", this morning. In making these feats the M. C. C. batsmen were to a great extent helped by the small ground and the matting pitch which took much of the fire out of the already none too clever bowling. The ground is the smallest that the M. C. C. have hitherto played on, and many of the "sixers" scored to-day would have been easy catches on either the Bombay or Calcutta ground. This, however, must not detract from the worth of a wonderfully dashing innings with which Parsons entertained the small crowds of spectators. Using his height to great advantage he flogged all bowling so severely that he made his fifty after reaching three figures in 20 minutes. No less than 102 out of his score of 160 came from boundary strokes, and only Naidu whose score of 153 was eclipsed to-day, can point to a greater number of boundary hits in a single innings.

On the whole, however Parsons' innings lacked, the fire and the all round brilliance that characterised Naidu's historic effort at Bombay, for not only was it made against some of the world's best bowlers and keenest fielders, but it was conceived with a determination and carried out with a vengeance which mark it out as entirely unique in the annals of Indian cricket. Whereas a six was Naidu's second stroke of his innings, Parsons only wielded the long-handle when cheers had announced his century. Naidu's great innings will still take a lot of beating.—A. P.

J. F. Gibson, who next relieved Padgett, had the misfortune to be put on at the time when Parsons was in one of his most adventurous moods, and bowling was so badly battered that fifty were rattled up in 25 minutes, practically all of them coming from Parson's bat. Eventually the Warwickshire man who had distinction of making the highest individual score of the tour, beating by seven runs Naidu's 153, made in Bombay had his merry innings terminated by a well-judged catch by Ashton on the opposite boundary. This partnership put on 168 runs in 78 minutes which is about the fastest going of any partnership of equal duration.

Parsons was batting for two hours and forty minutes and hit 21 fours and three sixes.

Geary and Boyes then carried on, the quickest scoring motif, adding 31 in twenty minutes, and enabled Chechetti-Constable to apply closure at 3.30 with the total at 381 runs.

The innings lasted in all for 3 hours and a half

Geary gave a very sedate display and included in his 75 made in 100 minutes were twelve hits for four and a six. The fielding of the "Home" Team was keen, but a feature was Nicolson's wicket keeping, the ex-Calcutta man not conceding a single bye in the score of 381 scores.

HOME TEAM'S FIRST KNOCK.

With an hour and twenty minutes left for play, the home team began their first innings at five minutes to four and made a bad start against the bowling of Mercer and Wyatt. McCarthy and Nicolson played very restrained cricket for twenty minutes and then McCarthy left with the score at eleven, stylishly taken in the slips by Parsons of the Glamorganshire bowler. The same combination accounted for J. Gibson's wicket two runs later, which gave Mercer the figures of 2 for 6. With the outlook set black for Rangoon Hubert Aston stepped into the breach and the batsmen for once gained the ascendancy. Two polished drives to the ropes, one against each bowler, by the ex Cambridge player took the score past twenty after the game had lasted half an hour, and Nicolson added another four with a well timed hook off the Warwickshire bowler. A lucky snick through the slips which carried him four runs brought forty on the board, at which point Tate took over from Wyatt and Boyes completed the double change five runs later. This only had the effect of keeping down the runs which came mostly in singles till the close of play, when the score was 62 for 2 wickets, (Ashton 36, and Nicolson 16). Scores:—

At lunch time the M. C. C. scores were:—

M. C. C.—1st Innings

Brown l.b.w., b Padgett	11
Wyatt, b Giles	18
Tate l.b.w., b Padgett	34
Eckersley, l.b.w. b Ashton	37
Earle, c and b Ashton	35
Geary (not out)	75
Parsons c Ashton b McCarthy	160
Boyes, (not out)	11
Extras	3
Total	381

Runs at the fall of wickets:—1 for 23; 2 for 46; 3 for 76; 4 for 116; 5 for 182; 6 for 350.

RANGOON GYM. CLUB.—1st Innings.

Nicolson, c Brown, b Wyatt	37
McCarthy, c Earle, b Tate	11
Giles, c Eckersley, b Brown	35
Aston, l.b.w. b Parsons	22
Stubbs, c Eckersley, b Parsons	3
J. F. Gibson, (not out)	29
Ashton (not out)	60
Extras	16
Total (for 5 wkts.)	211

LIBERALS OFFERED AMNESTY.

Managua.—President Diaz has offered Liberals a general amnesty and repeated his previously expressed willingness to let Liberals share in Government.—Reuter.

WAR ON BANDITS AND REVOLUTIONARIES.

Mexico City.—Government has offered forces to execute, summarily, anybody bearing arms against Government. Federal troops have during past 7 days killed 35 bandits and revolutionaries.—Reuter.

REV. OTTAMA RELEASED.

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

U. Ottama, Buddhist Priest, and nationalist leader who was sentenced in October 1924 to three years' rigorous imprisonment for making seditious speeches was released last night.—A. P.

Influenza COLDS!

CALL FOR PEPS.

BECAUSE the early symptoms are so very similar, it is often difficult to distinguish an ordinary cold from influenza. Therefore, take Peps at the first feeling of stuffiness and pain in the head, watery eyes and sneezing.

With a bottle of Peps always at hand you can defy the worst "cold" or influenza epidemic.

The powerful medicinal fumes which are given off as Peps dissolve in the mouth are antiseptic and germ-destroying. Peps soothe and disinfect the throat. They fortify the lungs and bronchial tubes with a volatile medicine which is *breathed* direct into the whole respiratory system.

Price One Rupee per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere.

I.P. 559

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THE REMEDY YOU BREATHE

MALARIA

Dengue and other tropical fevers are rapidly controlled by Phenalgin. The pains in the head and muscles promptly disappear, temperature falls, the nerves are calmed and restlessness ceases.

PHENALGIN
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GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PLEADER

CASE DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 9.

Mr. Wild, District Judge, Poona, yesterday, passed orders in the case in which the Court was asked to inquire into the alleged misconduct of a pleader Mr. V. A. Gadkari. The petitioner in the case, a Gowli named Rambhau Vithoba, said he engaged Mr. Gadkari as his pleader in three criminal cases, in two of which he was complainant, while in the third he was the accused. He paid him Rs. 125. His allegation was that Gadkari got him to sign three papers which he made out were applications for postponement, but, later, found that the papers were really applications to compound the cases. He, therefore, demanded back the money paid as fees.

In his defence, Mr. Gadkari examined as witness Sardar Natu, President of the Bench of Magistrates, who had tried the cases, and had proposed that they should be compounded and in whose presence the applications to compound the cases were signed.

The Judge dismissed the case against Mr. Gadkari with costs and ordered the petitioner's prosecution.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It is refreshing to read a letter on the above subject in your issue of the 4th inst., from Mr. M. W. Pradhan of Santa Cruz. He is a gentleman of great influence in quarters where the influence of Indians counts considerably, and, therefore it is quite on the cards that his letter has already attracted the attention of the authorities concerned. He is requested to use his facile pen, sweet tongue, and suave temperament for the purpose of serving the residents not only of Santa Cruz but also of the surrounding suburbs. His great abilities, long residence at Santa Cruz, and deep acquaintance with the various kinds of needs of his co-residents as well as of the residents of the entire suburban-developed area round this City ought to be of great service to the aggrieved persons in the domain of civic, communal or political life. Khar is his neighbouring suburb newly developed but bidding fair to come into as much prominence as Santa Cruz within a short time; it possesses many an energetic public worker; with them Mr. Pradhan will do well to come into contact and work under the spell of "esprit de orps". Vile Parle is also raising its head as a moving force in the matter of urban improvements; in that direction also Mr. Pradhan may cast his brotherly glance; I ask him to do this as I look on him as an elder brother, who has to look after the interests of his younger brothers. In Santa Cruz itself there is a galaxy of a comparatively new set of public workers to whose cordial embrace as an experienced leader, his 'bonhomie' can serve as an unfailing passport. Mr. Pradhan shoud not work single-handed but in co-operation with others on the plea that unity is strength. For instance, when he is ventilating the railway grievances, he cannot do better than work hand in hand with associations that are in existence for the purpose of removal of those grievances. A close student of politics no less than that of civic literature, his association with other public workers would ensure the happiness of the suburban residents in a trice.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBUR

Bombay Jan. 6.

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"A CATALOGUE OF IRREGULARITIES."

DHARWAR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR Jan. 8.

When after the suicide of the collection-clerk, Bhimaji Hangal, it came to the notice of the President of the Municipality that defalcations to the extent of Rs. 1,800 had been made, a special auditor was appointed to check the accounts. In the meanwhile the Chief Officer, the Secretary and the Tax Inspector were sent on compulsory leave. The auditor has now submitted an audit-note, pointing out a series of irregularities attributing most of them to absolute lack of supervision and neglect of duty.

Mr. C. M. Correa, the Examiner of Local Funds, who is the Special Auditor in this case, says in para. 35:—

"The audit discloses a state of things which calls for an early and radical action. The irregularities brought to light are not merely the result of ignorance of methods and procedure in accounting. They indicate an absence of efficiency on the part of the executive and want of supervision by office-bearers, which, if left unremedied, may prove disastrous to the Municipality. Every department of the Municipal administration shows unmistakable signs of deterioration due to want of intelligent and adequate supervision. In the circumstances, a thorough overhauling of their various departments seems absolutely necessary. Audit can only point out defects and offer suggestions for improvements, leaving it to the Municipality to set things right."

The Collector on going through the note has written that the audit note is a catalogue of irregularities which cast a dark shadow on the Municipal administration in general and the office management in particular. Some of the transactions brought to light by the audit note appear even to savour of criminality. The Chief Office and the Secretary, whose duty it is to supervise the work of subordinate officers, seem themselves to need the closest supervision etc.

On the 6th instant, a special general meeting of the Municipality was convened on a requisition to consider the question of reinstating the three said officers. The meeting ended in a complete fiasco as nobody came forth to propose that the proposition in the requisition be taken up! So the destinies of the three officers are still in suspense.

ANDHRA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SITANAGRAM, Jan. 7.

THE PRESS ON CONGRESS DIVISIONS.

The Congress decisions are not received in Andhradesa with any degree of satisfaction. The criticism in the vernacular press in general goes to show that the Presidential address contains nothing new or original about it, and beyond making a fervent appeal for unity, is devoid of any practical suggestion to bring about that unity, which the President appears to yearn for, so much. The "Andhra Patrika", the only Andhra daily, has, of course, as usual, expressed its general satisfaction at the decisions, but prominent Telugu weeklies have expressed keen disappointment at the decisions. The "Krishna Patrika" of Masulipatam, the premier Telugu journal of Andhradesa, characterises the Council resolution as full of inconsistencies. The talk of throwing out Ministries, and using the Councils for the benefit of the nation, in one and the same breath, the paper considers, as self-contradictory, being neither wholesale obstruction, nor responsive co-operation. The "Congress", another Andhra weekly characterises the Presidential address as comprehensive but superficial in treatment, and lacks conviction or idealism. It is sheer logic, and purely intellectual. The paper regards the khaddar clause as a clever move to eliminate the Responsivists from the Congress, reducing the Indian National Congress to a small body of khaddarites. It views with grave dissatisfaction, the Council resolution, which, according to it, is neither trigger nor blast. The paper further thinks, that in the face of the stern fact that in no Council the Swarajists gained a majority, their refusal to compromise with other parties, is due to nothing but prestige. The "Satyagrahi" of Ellore also expressed disappointment at the Congress decisions.

LATE SWAMI & ANDHRADESA

The news of Swami Sradhananda's murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout Andhradesa, and meetings condemning the dastardly act were held at numerous places in the province, while every paper in Andhra has come out with leading articles referring to the martydiom of Swamiji in glowing terms. This tragedy has thrown into shade the Gauhati Congress, while the utter staleness of the Congress proceedings has evoked little or no interest in the people here. Swamiji came to Andhradesa, a number of times, and carried on his Suddhi movement here by reclaiming hundreds of Panchamas back to the fold of Hinduism from Christianity. There are very few Muslims in these parts, and the relations between them and the Hindus are perfectly cordial. Leading Muslims like Mr. Umra Alisha and others publivly denounced the murder as un-Islamic.

KHADI HAWKING

The recent non-Brahmin Federation held at Madura has made the Justices, headed by the Rajah of Panagal, sudden converts to Khaddar. Desabhakta K. Venkatappiah, G. Sitaramsastry and others have been doing intense Khadi propaganda in the Guntur District, and are hawking the same in villages. Mr. Yetirajulu Naidu M. L. C. of the Justice Party, is reported to have purchased Khaddar from them and offered his services for the propagation of Khadi.

About 100 Girl Guides from different parts of India, are holding a Training Camp in Government House grounds, with the permission of the Governor who has kindly lent tents. Mrs. Cassells, Provincial Commissioner, and Mrs. Nuttall, District Commissioner, are in charge of the camp.—A.P.

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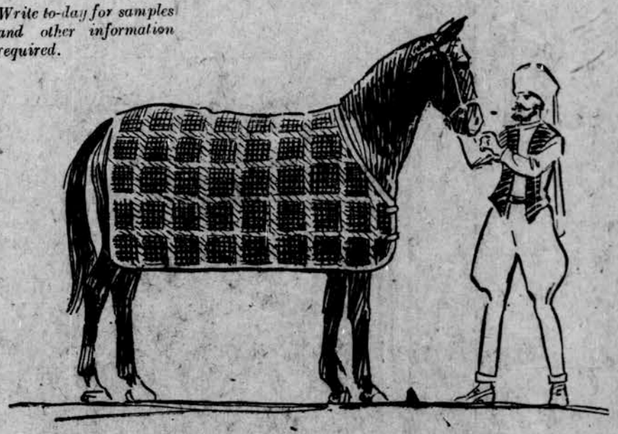

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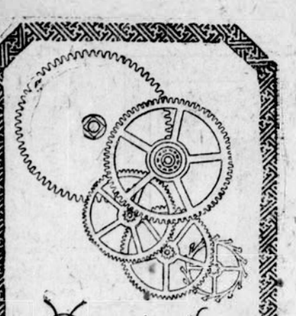

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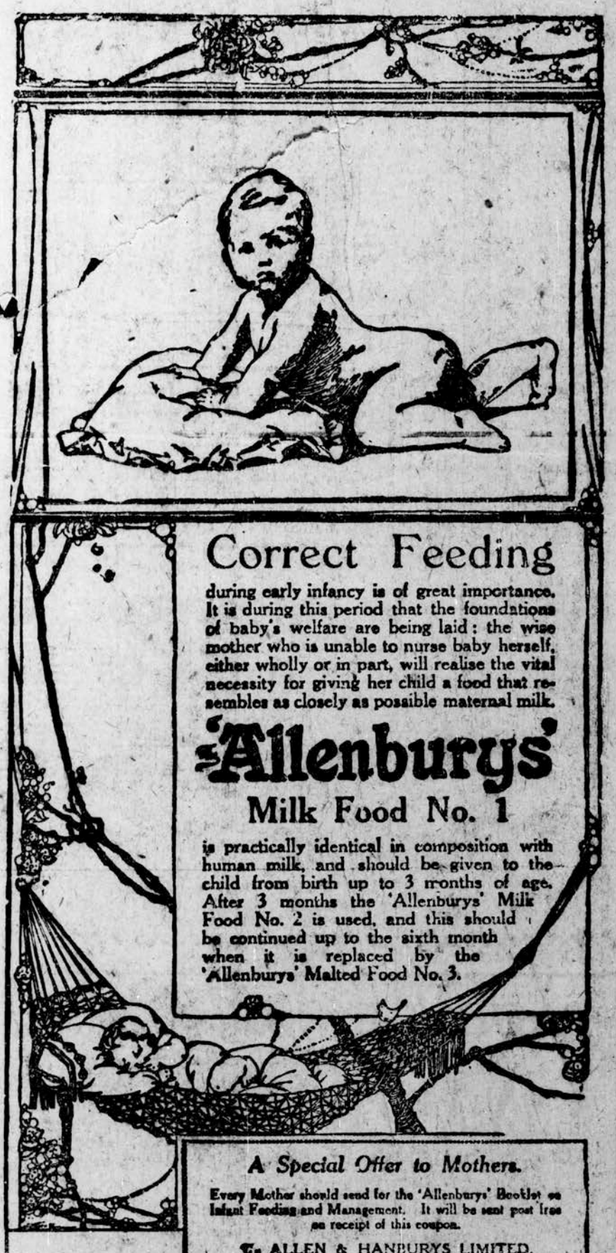

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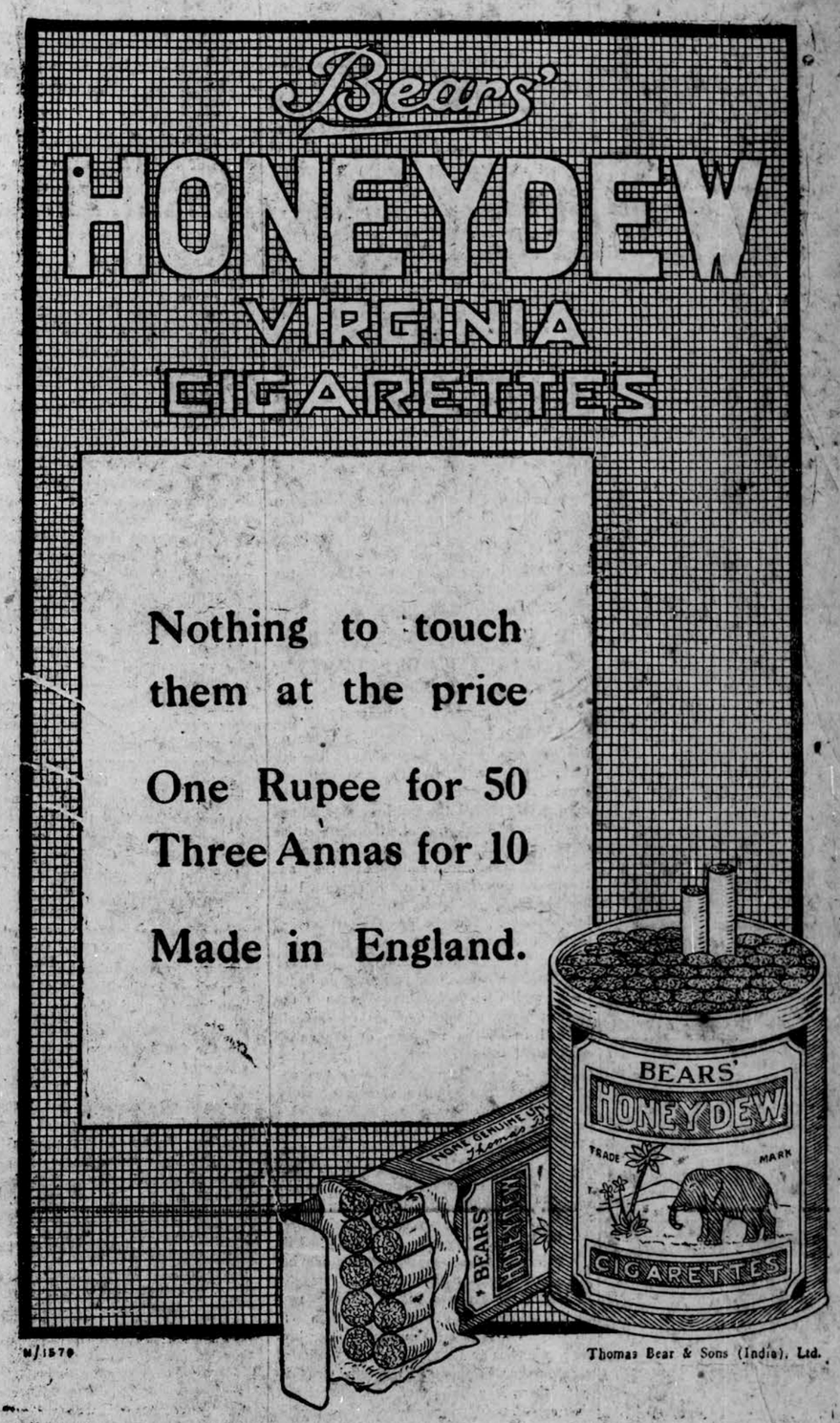

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